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25 February 1985

SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT

CONTENTS

AUSTRALIA

Briefs

Probe Into Terrorist Gunrunning	1
Union Chief Urges Cambodia Aid	1
Queensland Power Situation Worsens	1

BRUNEI

Briefs

Joint Projects With ASEAN	2
---------------------------	---

BURMA

Wa People Increasingly Under Control of Communist Party (Bertil Lintner; INFORMATION, 10 Jan 85).....	3
VOP Reports Government Offensive in Shan State (Voice of the People of Burma, 7 Feb 85).....	10

CAMBODIA

Deputy Minister Cited on Battle Against Sihanouk (L'HUMANITE, 29 Jan 85).....	12
--	----

Briefs

Party Delegation in Paris	14
Trade Union Conference Delegation	14
Returnees in Kampot	14
Indian Lok Sabha Speaker Congratulated	14
KUFNCD Delegation Visits Poland	14
Soviet Trade Unionists Leave	15
USSR Deliveries of Aircraft	15
Sihanouk Visit to Tam Tum Camp	15

INDONESIA

Commentary Views Chance of PRC Attack on SRV (Jakarta Domestic Service, 6 Feb 85).....	16
KOMPAS Views Significance of UN Chief's Visit (Editorial; KOMPAS, 4 Feb 85).....	17
Dailies Analyze Significance of UN Chief's Visit (Jakarta Domestic Service, 4 Feb 85).....	19
Analyst on USSR, PRC Roles in Southeast Asia (SINAR HARAPAN, 4 Feb 85).....	20
Commentary on Suharto's Call for Lower Oil Use (Jakarta Domestic Service, 5 Feb 85).....	21
Australian Science Minister Calls on Suharto (Jakarta Domestic Service, 7 Feb 85).....	23
Briefs	
Armed Forces Reorganization Discussed	24
Oil, Gas Export Value	24
Cambodian Issue	24

LAOS

Briefs	
Sanakham-Paklai Road Construction Begins	25
Development of Bolikhamsai Province Cited	25

MALAYSIA

VOMD Carries Letter on 'Traitor' Musa Ahmad (Voice of Malayan Democracy, 4 Feb 85).....	26
Mahathir on Restructuring Foreign Plantations (Lumpur Domestic Service, 9 Feb 85).....	30
MCA Urged To Consider Temporarily Leaving National Front (Liu Xitong; SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA, 30 Dec 84).....	31
Comment on MCA Preliminary Agreement (KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS, 24 Dec 84).....	33
Expansion of Trade With China Urged (Editorial; SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA, 28 Dec 84).....	35
Implication of Hong Kong Accord Discussed (KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS, 19 Dec 84).....	37

Briefs

Timber Export to PRC	39
Tax Agreement With GDR	39
Crude Palm Oil Production	39
UN Report on Cambodia	39

PHILIPPINES

Mindanao Columnist on Mrs Marcos as Candidate (Gil Abarico; THE MINDANAO DAILY MIRROR, 24 Jan 85).....	40
Ramos Urges Southern Mindanao To Have Faith in Military (BUSINESS DAY, 11 Feb 85).....	41
Ople on 1985 Election, 1990 Constitution Proposal (Chito Parazo; BULLETIN TODAY, 12 Feb 85).....	43
Food Minister Assured of \$185M U.S. Agricultural Credit (BULLETIN TODAY, 12 Feb 85).....	44
Marcos Orders More Resources for Teachers, Upgrading Education (BUSINESS DAY, 12 Feb 85).....	45
UP Study Finds Increasing Immigration to U.S. (Lim Toledo; THE MINDANAO DAILY MIRROR, 28 Jan 85).....	47
Signing of Loan, Trade Agreements May Be Postponed to March (BUSINESS DAY, 8 Feb 85).....	49
Reportage on NPA, MNLF Activity, Casualties (various sources, various dates).....	51
Army Overruns Base; Moros Execute NPA's Communist Communications Network 'Busted'	51
Growing Subversion in Manila	52
Town Defense Plan to Counter NPA	52
Infiltrations for 'All-out War'	53
Reportage on Difficulties in Sugar Industry (KYODO, TIMES JOURNAL, 8 Feb 85).....	54
Production Slump Cited Emergency Aid for Workers	
Rice, Corn Harvest Threatened by Drought (BUSINESS DAY, 7 Feb 85).....	56
Briefs	
Virata on Industry Rationalization	58
MNLF Military 'Academy'	58
New Loans to Private Sector	58
Technical Difficulties Cause Brown-Outs	58

Reagan Comments on Philippines	59
Virata's Finance-Related Travels	59
Nacionalista Party Former Vice President	59
Mrs Marcos Opens Human Resources Center	59
Zamboanga NPA Surrender	60
\$3 Billion in Trade Facilities	60

THAILAND

POST Previews ASEAN Foreign Ministers Meeting (BANGKOK POST, 11 Feb 85).....	61
NATION REVIEW on Sitthi's Visit to Kuwait (Kawi Chongkitthawon; THE NATION REVIEW, 4 Feb 85).....	63
POST Hails ASEAN Foreign Ministers Meeting (Editorial; BANGKOK POST, 11 Feb 85).....	64
Supreme Command on 'Frank Discussion' With Press (THE NATION REVIEW, 4 Feb 85).....	66
Paper Urges USSR To Heed ASEAN Plea on Cambodia (Editorial; THE NATION REVIEW, 8 Feb 85).....	67
Chiang Mai Plans Welcome for PRC's Li Xiannian (Bangkok Domestic Service, 8 Feb 85).....	69
Paper on Sitthi Sawetsila's Tour of Gulf States (THE NATION REVIEW, 8 Feb 85).....	70
Foreign Minister Discusses Visit to Gulf States (Sitthi Sawetsila; Bangkok Domestic Service, 8 Feb 85)....	72
UN Envoy on SRV Offensive, UN Chief's Visit (Phichai Chunsuksawat; BANGKOK POST, 5 Feb 85).....	73
Economic Ministers Adopt 24-Point Package (BANGKOK POST, 5 Feb 85).....	75
Company To Begin Manufacturing Weapons in April (BANGKOK POST, 9 Feb 85).....	77
Call for Dismissal of 'Economic Ministers' (BANGKOK POST, 8 Feb 85).....	78
Army Plans To Acquire Long-Range Howitzers (BANGKOK POST, 9 Feb 85).....	79
Prem, Sri Lanka Premier Discuss Relations (BANGKOK POST, 11 Feb 85).....	80

SRV Said 'Trying To Fool World' on Cambodia
(Editorial; BANGKOK POST, 5 Feb 85)..... 81

Defense Ministry To Sell Two Losing Enterprises
(BANGKOK WORLD, 6 Feb 85)..... 83

Briefs

Three Suspected Communist Insurgents Arrested 84
Hungarian Trade Delegation 84
48 Lao Refugees Repatriated 84
PRC Officials Arrive for Discussions 84
Sithi on UN's DMZ Proposal 85
Soviet Ballet Visit Plan Approved 85

VIETNAM

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

VNA on Reagan's 'Threats' Toward New Zealand
(VNA, 10 Feb 85)..... 86

Havana Meeting Marks CPV Founding Anniversary
(VNA, 10 Feb 85)..... 87

PLO's Nayif Hawatimah Greets Le Duan, Others
(VNA, 9 Feb 85)..... 88

Anniversary of Diplomatic Relations Marked
(VNA, 9 Feb 85)..... 89

Mongolian Radio Condemns PRC Actions Toward SRV
(VNA, 8 Feb 85)..... 90

PDRY, Saudi Parties Send Messages to Le Duan
(VNA, 6 Feb 85)..... 91

Briefs

Australia, New Zealand Stands Hailed 92
De Duc Tho Attends Congress 92

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

Vu Mao Writes NHAN DAN Article on Youth Work
(VNA, 4 Feb 85)..... 93

Vietnam Press Day To Be Observed 21 June Annually
(Hanoi Domestic Service, 8 Feb 85)..... 95

Briefs

Van Tien Dung Visits Exhibit 96

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

NHAN DAN Editorial on Mastery of Mountain Areas
(Hanoi Domestic Service, 3 Feb 85)..... 97

Localities Fulfilling 1984 Savings Plan Commended
(Hanoi Domestic Service, 7 Feb 85)..... 100

AGRICULTURE

Hoang Lien Son Border Province Develops Economy
(VNA, 11 Feb 85)..... 101

Economy Develops in Northern Border Provinces
(VNA, 10 Feb 85)..... 102

Agriculture Ministry Urges Better Care for Cattle
(Hanoi Domestic Service, 5 Feb 85)..... 104

AUSTRALIA

BRIEFS

PROBE INTO TERRORIST GUNRUNNING--The Office of the Special Minister of State, Mr Young, is investigating claims of gunrunning off the South Australian coast. It was claimed in a Melbourne newspaper report today that a criminal organization supplying firearms to international terrorists and other customers had smuggled consignments on to grain ships off the South Australian coast bound for Europe. A spokesman for Mr Young says the minister has requested federal police to (?begin their) investigations and to supply him with details of the 1979 report on the matter. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 11 Feb 85]

UNION CHIEF URGES CAMBODIA AID--The president of Australia's trade union movement, Mr Dolan, has called for massive Australian aid to Kampuchea. Mr Dolan, who is also chairman of the Australian Council of Trade Unions [ACTU] overseas aid organization--(AFIDA)--said Kampuchea was in urgent need of help from one of its most affluent (?neighbors). His appeal was based on a report to the (AFIDA) Board by Director Miss (Helen Mathew) who recently returned from Kampuchea. Miss (Mathew) visited areas around the capital, Phnom Penh, and described medical services there as the worst in the region with an appalling lack of raw materials and equipment. However she said they were improving. A spokesman for (AFIDA) said later the organization is to send an Australian doctor to Kampuchea later this year. He will train local people in basic medical health and child care as well as combat such disease as malaria and tuberculosis. (AFIDA) has similar projects under way in the Middle East and the Horn of Africa. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 12 Feb 85]

QUEENSLAND POWER SITUATION WORSENS--Queensland's power crisis is getting worse with up to a third of the state without electricity at any one time. Thousands of workers are likely to be stood down because factories cannot use electricity under the government's rationing order. The state's export coal mining industry is being totally shut down costing the government millions of dollars a day in lost revenue. A short while ago Queensland power stations said they would soon be out of coal supplies because unionists have stopped transferring coal from stockpiles to the bunkers. With no coal in the bunkers the power stations will have to shut down. [Excerpt] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 13 Feb 85]

CSO: 4200/520

BRUNEI

BRIEFS

JOINT PROJECTS WITH ASEAN--Brunei is prepared to participate in ASEAN industrial projects if it is asked to do so. Brunei's minister of development, Pehin Datuk Abdul Rahman Taib, said that Brunei has not yet been asked to participate directly in the projects. He said this to newsmen on arrival at Subang Airport today to attend an ASEAN economic ministers conference which is to start tomorrow. Pehin Datuk Abdul Rahman said that his country is prepared to negotiate with ASEAN member countries to overcome economic problems facing this region. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 1230 GMT 6 Feb 85]

CSO: 4213/142

BURMA

WA PEOPLE INCREASINGLY UNDER CONTROL OF COMMUNIST PARTY

Copenhagen INFORMATION in Danish 10 Jan 85 p 5

[Article by Bertil Lintner]

[Text] Until several years ago, the Wa people of eastern Burma on the Chinese border were feared as headhunters and respected as a strong, independent people. Now they have given up headhunting, but they are waging a constant revolt against the central government in Rangoon. The Wa people are being led by the Burmese Communist Party, according to INFORMATION's Southeast Asian correspondent.

"I do not believe anyone would have cut your head off. Despite everything, we have a certain respect for white people," said Khun Lu Maha, son of the last sawbwa (prince) of the Wa state, Yawng Bang, as he looked at my light, European features.

"It could have been dangerous for others, however, especially for Punjabis. When I was a child during the early 1950's, a Sikh head, complete with beard and turban, was worth several hundred silver coins."

Local historians have also documented the fact that the headhunting Wa people from the wild, mountainous boundary regions between Burma and China found Sikh heads to be of particular interest and, therefore, of great value. The Shan researcher Sao Saimong Mangrai wrote the following in his book "The Shan States and the British Annexation":

"When a British government official with his attendants traveled through the Wa region in 1939, he was forced to send a Sikh doctor in his party away under an escort of soldiers when it became known that several Wa tribesmen had offered 300 rupees for the doctor's head with its magnificent beard. They said it would bring eternal happiness and prosperity to their village."

Other unusual and interesting heads were also in great demand, so it is possible that Khun Lu Maha's remark about my own head was polite to the extreme. When Her Majesty Queen Victoria sent a boundary commission to the Wa Mountains in 1889 and 1890, two of its members had their heads cut off. As punishment, the British burned many Wa villages, hoping that the heads would be destroyed by

the fire. But 25 years later it was discovered that the valuable trophies had been smuggled out in time before the British punitive expedition arrived and that the heads had been kept in a village in the Wa Mountains where they had been guarded with great care and afforded all the respect that was due such special treasures.

Not For Pleasure

But the Shan historian cautioned against oversimplification. He pointed out that the heads were not hunted for pleasure or for some love of collecting objects, "like some people collect curiosities and objects of art." Severed heads were believed to be necessary to protect the villages against evil spirits and protect the prosperity and health of the inhabitants.

The headhunting season began in March and continued until the Water Festival (the Buddhist New Year) in April. In the early 1950's, when headhunting was still common among the Wa people, there were some Buddhists among them, but most were animists. For them, the water festival meant the beginning of the rice-planting season. Newly severed heads were placed on bamboo poles at the entrance to the village. This was believed to be a good omen for a large rice harvest.

The origin of this peculiar Wa tradition is unclear and probably will remain unexplained. One of the few foreigners who visited the Wa Mountains was Alan Winnington, who was Beijing correspondent for the English Communist Party newspaper, THE DAILY WORKER, during the 1950's. He traveled through the mountains of Yunnan on the Chinese side of the border in 1956 and wrote a book entitled "The Slaves of the Cool Mountains." It is actually about the Norsu tribe in northwestern Yunnan, but it also contains a unique description of the Wa people.

Legend

In his book, Winnington related an old Wa legend, according to which the headhunting began with a trick played by Chu Ko-liang, a famous Chinese warrior from the time around the Three Kingdoms (220 to 280 AD). Chu Ko-liang is said to have given the Wa people cooked rice for planting. Of course, it did not grow. After this unsuccessful attempt, he told the Wa people that their rice would grow only if they sacrificed several human heads. After they had followed this sound advice, Chu gave them real rice, which grew and flourished. In this way, tribal feuds with annually recurring headhunting expeditions became part of the Wa people's daily life. This satisfied the Chinese, who wanted to see the various Wa tribes fighting among themselves. This made it easier to exploit them, but since the Wa people purchased their everyday necessities from Chinese merchants and, thus, were dependent on them, the Chinese heads were in no danger.

If we believe this story it is clear, in any event, that very little has changed in the mountains of the Wa people over more than 1,500 years. I should note that the same story was told to me by the son of another Wa prince, Mahasang Vingngun, when I met him in his jungle camp in the southern part of the Shan state several years ago.

Whatever the reason was for cutting people's heads off, the story tells something about the strong anti-Chinese feelings that are traditional among the Wa people and the power they attributed to Chinese wisdom.

It is said that the Chinese classified the degree of civilization of the Wa people according to the method in which they collected heads. Most primitive were those who would cut off the head of anyone, but preferably the heads of foreigners. Then came the Wa people who selected heads on the basis of some judicial standard, such as the heads of thieves and bandits. One step higher were Wa people who purchased heads without asking about their origin. The most civilized were satisfied with the heads of big game.

Independent White Spots On Map

While the tribal feuds and headhunting weakened the Wa society and, to a certain extent, prevented economic development, they also had a certain positive effect. The more "civilized" people of the plains feared the Wa tribesmen and seldom if ever ventured into the mountains. The Wa people were left alone, without outside interference. They managed to maintain their independence far into modern times.

Their land was studied by outsiders for the first time in 1935 to 1937, when the British Iselin Commission drew the boundary with China, on which the British and Chinese agreed in 1941. Still, the land of the Wa people became white spots on the map, but the region was only formally under British sovereignty. The first road for motor vehicles was made in 1941. It went from the village Kunlong eastward along the Nam Tong River to the Chinese boundary.

The commission appointed by the British to study the position of the minority people toward the proposed Burmese Union just before independence--the Frontier Areas Committee of Enquiry (FACOE)--reported in 1957 that the Wa states "pay nothing to the state treasury . . . there are no post offices . . . and the only health service is that offered by the border police and non-registered Chinese practitioners."

In any event, the Wa states sent representatives to committee hearings in Meymyo. Sao Naw Seng came as spokesman for the sawbwa of Hsawnglong, Hkun Sai represented the chief of Mongkong, and Sao Maha was sent from Mongmon. None of these principalities were "states" in the Western sense--they consisted only of several villages and the surrounding rice and opium fields--but the independence demonstrated by their representatives was remarkable, to say the least. The records from the Maynyo hearings demonstrate the enormous gap between the approach to life of the Wa representatives and that of the commission members:

Question: Do you want any type of association with other people? What do you think about the Shan? Will you join together with them?

Hkun Sai: We will join with no one, for we have always been independent.

Saw Naw Seng: Wa is Wa and Shan is Shan. We will not join the United Shan States.

Question: Do you not want education, clothing, good food, good housing, hospitals, etc?

Hkun Sai: We are very wild people and do not care about such things.

Question: What type of future do you want for the Wa states?

Sao Maha: We have never thought about that because we are so wild. We have never thought about how we would be ruled in the future. We think only of ourselves.

Headhunting In Southeast Asia

The goal of the FACOE committee was to unite the various sections of Burma into a political unit. The efforts of the colonial power to put an end to headhunting in the late 1940's were part of this policy. It was impossible to accept this type of local tradition if they wanted to extend the power of the central government to the remote Wa Mountains near the Chinese border. If we examine this question in a larger regional and historical context, we see that there is no indication that the British were against headhunting per se, but some liberals may have thought it was a gruesome and tasteless occupation.

The Ibans of Sarawak, another former British possession, were also headhunters. Although the British finally abolished headhunting, they used it for some time to "pacify" (the most pleasant euphemism for "conquer" in the British colonial terminology) this region.

Charles Brooke, the second "White Rajah" of Sarawak wrote in his autobiography that, "I cannot really blame them (the Ibans) for being headhunters. It was an old custom that was introduced by their forefathers and they believed it was their duty to continue the custom."

The director of the Borneo Company during the 1850's even accused the Brooke family of encouraging headhunting by inciting the Ibans to fight against other tribes who were more rebellious toward British rule in Sarawak. The Ibans were permitted to take the heads of the enemy as trophies after each military expedition undertaken by Rajah Brooke in Sarawak.

In 1857 when a Chinese rebellion was put down in Sarawak with the help of Iban forces loyal to the Brooke family and a large number of heads were taken, it is reported that Mrs Middleton, wife of the British police chief in Sarawak, shouted with joy: "That is music to my ears!"

Headhunting was prohibited only much later, when the Brooke family had gained full control over Sarawak. Those who continued with "illegal headhunting" risked having their house burned down, Brooke said.

Thus, headhunting died out in Sarawak, but it was revived during the Japanese

occupation in the 1940's. It was even encouraged by the exiled colonial authorities--provided that the heads were taken from Japanese soldiers.

The headhunting tradition among Ibans differs somewhat from that of the Wa people in several respects. Young Iban men in Sarawak collected heads to impress the young girls in the tribe. No self-respecting Iban girl would consider marrying a suitor who had not given her at least several heads as gifts.

The Ibans also believed that the spiritual strength residing in the heads was transferred from the victim to the hunter when he took his trophies home. As we have already seen, this popular concept could be used by outside powers to divide and conquer, but it would have been a catastrophe for an established government to permit headhunting while it was attempting to impose law and order on its territory.

Today there are no more headhunters in Sarawak. Presumably, the young men give other gifts to their girlfriends--and this system seems to function just as well as the old tradition.

While headhunting was firmly anchored in the ancient traditions of the Ibans and the Wa people, other people in Southeast Asia turned to headhunting for political or commercial reasons--and sometimes for both reasons. Cutting throats was common during the Japanese occupation of Malaya and Singapore. The heads of resistance fighters--and perhaps more often the heads of civilians caught supporting these fighters--were often put on public display in the villages. The purpose was to frighten the people so they would not cooperate with the underground resistance movement.

Neither Laos nor Kampuchea--nor Thailand, for that matter--have a tradition of headhunting. Nevertheless, there were cases of headhunting during the Indo-china War of the 1960's and 1970's. It is said that in Laos, a member of the CIA offered his soldiers from the Hmong and Yai tribes 500 kip (\$1 at that time) for a severed ear and 5,000 kip for a head, if it was accompanied by a Pathet Lao cap. But this was more the exception than the rule in Laos.

In Kampuchea, on the other hand, it was quite common--at least judging from photographs of Kampuchean government soldiers holding severed heads in their hands. The heads generally belonged to FNL (National Liberation Front) soldiers, North Vietnamese, or Khmer Rouge people. Like the Chinese, the Vietnamese feared that such mutilation of their bodies would remain with them in the next life.

But headhunting of this type is merely perverse barbarity and, as such, may be seen as different from the old Iban and Wa traditions, which were rooted in the culture and religious concepts of these peoples.

Missionaries And Communists

Thus, headhunting has now disappeared from the everyday life of the Wa people, but no one knows for sure when the last heads were taken. Wa tribesmen who live near the towns have become Buddhists and adopted the lifestyle of the Burmese and Shans. Others have been converted to Christianity by American Baptist missionaries of the famous Young family who, for several generations, have lived among the Wa and the Lahu people, another mountain tribe of north-eastern Burma. The Young family translated the Bible into the Wa language, using the Latin alphabet.

But the real conversion of the Wa society was undertaken by the Burmese Communist Party (BCP) which came to the mountainous border regions of the east in the 1960's. The warlike Wa people were excellent soldiers in the guerrilla army of the BCP which, at that time, was receiving large quantities of weapons and ammunition from China. They seem to have had no difficulty convincing the Wa warriors to fight against the government in Rangoon. They had fought for generations to defend their mountains against what they saw as outsiders forcing their way in. They shared with the Communists an intense hatred of the government in Rangoon, although their reasons for this were much different.

It is also probable that events on the other side of the boundary made it easier for the BCP to be accepted by the Wa people in Burma. For a long time, the Wa people have had a strong aversion toward the Chinese. The war lords of the Kuomintang (KMT) who arrived during the late 1940's were especially hated.

When the Communist forces of Mao Zedong advanced during 1948 and 1949, thousands of KMT soldiers fled to southern Yunnan. Jabuei, a Lahu warrior who became the leader of the Wa people, organized armed resistance against the KMT when the KMT plundered villages for food, women, alcohol, and opium. The Chinese Communists were clever enough to realize that Jabuei could be used to reach these remote regions of Yunnan. The indirect method was preferred because of the general anti-Chinese feeling among the Wa people.

The Chinese Communists contacted Jabuei and supported him in the war against the KMT. By using a combination of caution and tolerance and, at least in the beginning, by avoiding too much direct contact with the Wa people, the Chinese Communists managed to win Jabuei over to their side. In a conversation with Winnington in 1956, the old warrior said:

"All Wa warriors were armed and guards were positioned everywhere. We carried weapons even when we worked the fields. We fought constantly against the KMT. Our Wa people are good warriors."

Although Winnington can be criticized for being tendentious in his sympathy for the Chinese Communists, events have shown that he was correct in his analysis. Tolerance and support for Jabuei yielded results in the long run. The Communists achieved results where all other Chinese forces had failed.

There are some indications that the Chinese Communists looked the other way when

headhunting continued some years after the victory over the KMT.

Winnington quotes the wife of the Communist leader of a work brigade: "It is not good to cut people's heads off. It is better not to cut them off, but it is something the men must take care of. We women can do nothing. We are afraid of headhunting and we hate it. The men also fear it, but they egg one another on. According to the new doctrines, the rice grows if we take good care of our fields. Since we formed the work brigade, the harvest has been better. These new doctrines are good, but it is not good to cut people's heads off."

Rebels Without Ideology

Considering the good reputation the Communists had gained among the Wa people, it is hardly surprising that the BCP made rapid initial progress. During the Cultural Revolution of the 1960's, thousands of Wa people from the Chinese side are said to have crossed the border to join the BCP. Of course, it is difficult for an outsider to say whether this still occurs on a voluntary basis, but several years of service with the BCP has become a part of every young Wa warrior's life. The great majority of the BCP's 12 to 14 thousand guerrilla soldiers are Wa tribesmen.

There seems to have been a vast difference in the methods used by the Chinese and the Burmese Communists. The Chinese Communists "liberated" the Wa people on their side of the border from the ruthless KMT and, as a result, they were able to integrate them easily and gradually into the new society. But the situation of the BCP was quite different. As a rebel movement, the BCP had an almost desperate need for young men who could repel the attack of the Burmese government forces. As a result, they placed a high priority on military training at the expense of political schooling and, even though the Wa warriors were willing to fight, it seems that they understood very little about Communist ideology.

In 1975 when the nationalistic rebels of the Shan State Army (SSA) first sent a delegation to BCP headquarters in Panghsang, one member of the delegation was the young commander Sao Hso Noom, who was the son of the last sawbwa of the Wa state, Manglon. When this representative of the Wa people's feudal past rode into Panghsang, thousands of Wa people rushed out to greet him:

"Our sawbwa has returned! Our sawbwa has returned!"

Although the former headhunters have now taken up automatic carbines and machine guns, little has changed in the culture of the Wa people and their way of understanding their surroundings. They remain what they always have been: a poor, so-called primitive people whose elementary philosophy of life can easily be abused by outsiders--assuming that these outsiders understand the art of making headhunting into politics.

9336
CSO: 3613/93

BURMA

VOP REPORTS GOVERNMENT OFFENSIVE IN SHAN STATE

BK070216 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 0030 GMT
7 Feb 85

[Unattributed "article": "Elimination of Insurgency or Elimination of People?"]

[Excerpts] Since 2 August 1984, the military government has been making use of its mercenary army--its support pillar and accomplice-in-crime--to frenziedly launch an offensive, codenamed "Operation (Loi Pe)." in the Shan State areas of (Loi Pe) mountain range, Wan Pang, Wan Hsio, Wan Nawng, Mong La, Mong To, Nawnglong, (Kyaukku), and Nawngwo.

The deployment of the 101st, 102d, and 105th light infantry regiments, the 1st Shan Rifles Regiment, and the 2d, 8th, 64th, 20th and 33d infantry regiments shows that the military government not only used troops from the 77th Light Infantry Division but also units from the 55th Division and the Northeast Military Command.

With the slogan of "decapitate and uproot," the offensive was launched to crush the Burma Communist Party and the People's Army, and the Shan State Progressive Party and the Shan State Army. Now that the military government's "Operation (Loi Pe)" has entered its 6th month, and the seasons have changed from monsoon to winter, the real objective of that operation--to eliminate insurgency or to eliminate the people--has become clear from the events that have taken place and the deeds done. This "Operation (Loi Pe)" once again highlights the reactionary nature of one of the military government's three major political objectives--the task of eliminating insurgency.

For instance, just hearing the news that Ne Win's mercenary troops have come to their region is enough to leave the indigenous people panic-stricken. The people, fearing what the mercenary army would do to them, abandoned their houses and land and fled deep into the forest despite the fact that the month of August during the rainy season is best suited for plowing and cultivating their land.

During "Operation (Loi Pe)," many people ran away, leaving behind their spouses and children, because of fear or because they did not want to serve as porters for the mercenary army carrying the sick and the wounded, transporting military equipment and food supplies, working as guides and clearing

paths in the jungles, blocking routes and taking up sentry duty, and cooking or foraging for pigs, chickens, dogs, and cats.

There was one sad incident at a village near (Kong Liang). During the day, mercenary soldiers forcefully took away all the Shan women--from the aged to young girls, sparing no one--and released them only later after they had been sexually assaulted. The innocent people of (Kyaukku) and Nwnglong, amid the smell of blood and gunpowder, also witnessed the pitiful sight of eight or nine horses which the mercenary soldiers had appropriated from villages on their route. The animals were laying on the ground, dying from starvation, some of them with festing wounds.

Thirteen people, including three women, were dragged out and beaten in (Pazi) village square.

The crimes committed against the people by the mercenary troops constitute proof of the military government's reactionary antipeople nature. The local people in Shan State are saying that "Operation (Loi Pe)," like other offensives before it, is only aimed at opposing and eliminating the people. Because of its antipeople deeds, the military government will definitely be punished by the people and will inevitably, sooner or later, collapse.

CSO: 4211/35

CAMBODIA

DEPUTY MINISTER CITED ON BATTLE AGAINST SIHANOUK

PM041502 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 29 Jan 85 p 8

[Daniel Roussel dispatch: "Military Victories for the Cambodian-Vietnamese Forces"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 28 Jan--"We have won numerous military victories, unparalleled since 1979," the Phnom Penh authorities state. The Vietnamese also say they have drawn all the appropriate conclusions from the past 5 years of fighting on the Cambodian-Thai border. It is said here that the joint effort of Hanoi and Phnom Penh have made it possible to provide Cambodia with a regular army, more of whose units are now taking part in battles against the bases of Pol Pot, Son Sann, and Sihanouk.

Son Sann's anticomunist forces have seen their bases fall one after another, including their headquarters in Ampil.

More than 1,000 Khmer Rouges have been put out of the fighting.

A few days ago Phnom Penh Radio announced the capture of Sihanouk's base at (Samlar Chhanh) ("delicious soup") in Battambang Province on the Cambodian-Thai border. Sihanouk's headquarters in Tatum (between 5,000 and 7,000 men) might be one of the military targets of the Vietnamese and Cambodian armed forces before the end of the dry season (in May). We put this question to PRK Deputy Foreign Minister Kong Korm: "We are attacking all bases without exception," he said. "We have not classed our enemies in order of preference. We are fighting a coalition which is struggling against Cambodia's recovery, which wants to sabotage the economy and destabilize the existing government." The deputy foreign minister explained that Phnom Penh's policy of "clemency" includes Sihanouk and Son Sann. "They can, if they wish," he said, "become full citizens of the PRK again. They must first break their alliance with Pol Pot."

On the basis of the climate of confidence which exists between the population and the authorities in the country, Phnom Penh has launched a campaign of national mobilization to build a line of defense on the Cambodian-Thai border. Thousands of civilians from all the country's provinces are building bamboo fences, digging antitank ditches, clearing the ground and making air-strips along the Thai border, building dikes, and establishing fortified bases at the main crossing points in the mountains.

The soldiers of Pol Pot and Son Sann are weak and demoralized and are rallying to the Phnom Penh authorities in large numbers (almost 5,000 in 1 year). The campaign of "persuasion to win back those who have gone astray" is bearing fruit. Many coalition fighters are weary and want to rejoin their families, who have remained in the country.

CSO: 4219/37

CAMBODIA

BRIEFS

PARTY DELEGATION IN PARIS--Phnom Penh, 7 Feb (SPK)--At the invitation of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party [PCF], a KPRP delegation led by Chan Phin, member of the KPRP Central Committee Secretariat, arrived in Paris on Tuesday to attend the 25th Congress of the PCF. The Cambodian delegation--also composed of Chheng Phon, alternate member of the KPRP Central Committee--was received by Marie Therese Goutmann, member of the PCF Central Committee, Vu Quang, member of the CPV Central Committee and director of the Central Committee's Foreign Relations Department; and the Vietnamese and Lao ambassadors to France. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0417 GMT 7 Feb 85 BK]

TRADE UNION CONFERENCE DELEGATION--Phnom Penh, 7 Jan [SPK]--A delegation led by Duong Savang, member of the standing bureau of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions, attended the trade union conference of Asian and Oceanian countries on development and the new international economic order. The conference, held in New Delhi, rallied representatives of central trade unions from more than 20 countries and several international organizations. [Excerpt] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 1153 GMT 7 Feb 85 BK]

RETURNEES IN KAMPOT--Phnom Penh, 8 Feb (SPK)--Fifty-three Pol Pot soldiers had defected to the side of the revolution in Chhuk District, Kampot Province, by the end of last year. They reported to the revolutionary power with eight rifles and a considerable quantity of ammunition and military materiel. They were accorded a warm welcome by the local authorities and population. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0407 GMT 8 Feb 85 BK]

INDIAN LOK SABHA SPEAKER CONGRATULATED--Phnom Penh, 30 Jan (SPK)--Chea Sim, chairman of the PRK National Assembly, recently sent his warm greetings to Bal Ram Jakhar on his election to the post of Speaker of India's Lok Sabha. The message said: I firmly believe that under your clear-sighted leadership the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two legislative organs will continue to develop and strengthen every day in the coming years. I wish you, dear excellency, good health, long life, prosperity, and successes in the accomplishment of your high mission, the message concluded. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0414 GMT 30 Jan 85 BK]

KUFNCD DELEGATION VISITS POLAND--Phnom Penh, 31 Jan (SPK)--A delegation of the KUFNCD National Council led by its general secretary, Yos Por, leaves today for Warsaw, where it will attend the fifth meeting of socialist countries'

fronts to be held 6-8 February. It was seen off by Min Khin and Peou Lida, deputy general secretaries of the Front National Council, and Ludwik Klockowski, Polish ambassador to the PRK. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0416 GMT 1 Feb 85 BK]

SOVIET TRADE UNIONISTS LEAVE--Phnom Penh, 31 Jan (SPK)--The delegation from the All-Union Central Council of the trade unions of the Soviet Union led by Tamara Inaksimova [spelling as received] member of the council, leaves Phnom Penh today at the end of its 8-day visits in Cambodia. During its stay, the delegation was received by Mat Ly and Men Sam-an, members of the KPRP Central Committee and respectively chairman of the Cambodian Federation of Trade Unions and president of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission; Information and Culture Minister Chheng Phon; and Education Minister Pen Navouth. The delegation visited the Cheung Ek mass graves, the former royal palace, the Tuol Sleng genocide museum, educational and industrial establishments in Phnom Penh, and the Angkor Wat temples in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0417 GMT 1 Feb 85 BK]

USSR DELIVERIES OF AIRCRAFT--According to a military intelligence report, the Soviet Union has provided large amounts of military aid to the Vietnamese war efforts in Cambodia, including 20 MIG-23's, 4 TU-95 bombers, and 20 TU16 aircraft. Vietnam also has many multiple tube SAM-7 missiles. The report said the Soviet-supplied aircraft are now at Pochentong Airport but Vietnam has not yet used them in miliary operations in Cambodia. [Excerpts] [Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 9 Feb 85 pp 1, 12 BK]

SIHANOUK VISIT TO TAM TUM CAMP--CGDK President Prince Norodom Sihanouk and his party visited the Cambodian soldiers loyal to the prince at Ta Tum Camp opposite Surin Province [of Thailand]. The camp is the military headquarters of Sihanouk's forces. During the visit, Prince Sihanouk reviewed the troops and presented unit flags to them. He also presented rank insignia to officers and visited camp buildings such as the hospital. The prince also presented gifts to Cambodian soldiers and people living in the area. Prince Norodom Sihanouk is scheduled to receive credentials from foreign ambassadors at Phum Thmei, opposite Ban Nong Pru in Prachin Buri Province, tomorrow. [Text] [Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 8 Feb 85 BK]

CSO: 4207/129

INDONESIA

COMMENTARY VIEWS CHANCE OF PRC ATTACK ON SRV

BK061530 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 6 Feb 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Western and ASEAN diplomats are not ruling out the possibility of a Chinese invasion of Vietnam. This report was carried by AFP and picked up by Indonesia's ANTARA yesterday. The reason these diplomats say this is that the day after Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian said in Singapore that the PRC reserves the right to teach Vietnam a second lesson, a PRC Foreign Affairs Ministry spokesman announced that Chinese border troops are ready for combat.

The phrase teaching a lesson means a limited invasion of Vietnam by the PRC similar to its invasion 6 years ago. The invasion was called a limited one because after crossing the Vietnamese border and advancing to the capital of Lang Son Province, the Chinese troops pulled back. However, we must first look closely at whether the PRC's threat to teach Vietnam a second lesson will become a reality, because 6 years ago Hanoi's troops launched such a lightning invasion that the retreating Khmer Rouge forces found it difficult to build guerrilla bases for further resistance. At that time, it was not known whether Bangkok was willing to provide shelter for Cambodian refugees crossing into Thai territory. The Chinese invasion of Vietnam, which began on 17 February and ended on 15 March 1979, gave the Khmer Rouge forces enough time to build their guerrilla bases, while Bangkok began to believe that Beijing's words matched their deeds. In response to Beijing's actions, Bangkok was willing to give limited assistance to the Khmer Rouge forces, which needed sanctuary in Thai territory from Vietnam's hot pursuit.

The Vietnamese employed a blitzkrieg tactic in its invasion of Cambodia 6 years ago, later launching an annual dry season offensive against Cambodian resistance guerrillas. However, the latest offensive is different from the earlier ones--it is massive in scope--so that observers call it blitz terror.

Despite this, the objective conditions explaining why China launched a limited invasion of Vietnam 6 years ago are not available now. Besides, ASEAN's stance is firm in facing Vietnam's military move in Cambodia during this dry season.

CSO: 4213/145

INDONESIA

KOMPAS VIEWS SIGNIFICANCE OF UN CHIEF'S VISIT

BK091152 Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 4 Feb 85 p 4

[Editorial: "The UN Secretary General's Visit"]

[Text] When UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar visited Thailand as part of his Southeast Asian tour, Vietnamese forces were attacking Khmer Rouge bases in Cambodia. Asked to comment on this, Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said the incidents did not improve Vietnam's image as a country that wants to seek a peaceful solution to the Cambodian problem.

We raise the issue of Vietnam's attacks when the UN secretary general was visiting Thailand because they served to convey various messages to the world. It is difficult to view the attacks as coincidence. If the attacks were not deliberate, they at least show that Vietnam does not care what the UN thinks of it. Even when viewed from the standpoint of diplomatic tradition, the incidents were an unpleasant sight considering the fact that the UN secretary general also visited Hanoi afterwards.

We firmly support the UN role in the world and believe that it is in the interests of all countries to strengthen the role of this world body for the sake of peace and international cooperation in various fields, including that of economics.

At the same time, we entertain no illusions that the world body can play its role unopposed. This was not the first time the UN has not been heeded, and that shows its limited role--Vietnam rejected the UN resolutions, sponsored by ASEAN and supported by a majority of UN members, on a solution to the Cambodian problem. It was logical, therefore, for Vietnam to continue its attacks on Khmer Rouge forces even when the UN secretary general was near the area.

Public opinion has not yet become a strong enough force to compel a country to comply with UN resolutions. In matters related to the actual interests of a country or several countries, a conflict is usually resolved on the battlefield or through an agreement reached by the countries concerned.

Vietnam is deeply aware that although ASEAN member countries oppose its military presence in Cambodia and have raised the matter at UN sessions, they will never achieve the determination to force Vietnam militarily to leave Cambodia.

Even among the ASEAN countries, there are those who wonder why Vietnam is occupying Cambodia, especially in view of its anxiety over the PRC. Due to the existence of ambivalent attitudes in ASEAN, the PRC, likewise, cannot militarily force Vietnam to leave Cambodia because a military action by Beijing will only increase the anxiety of some ASEAN countries. Through these inter-related calculations, Vietnam's position has become the strongest, and the Cambodian issue faces a deadlock.

There are not many options the UN secretary general can offer to resolve the conflict except direct negotiations between Vietnam and all Cambodian groupings. Another thing he can do is to strengthen ASEAN's stance.

If there were no Cambodian problem, the UN diplomat would have found Southeast Asia one of the most politically stable regions in the world with the most rapid rate of economic growth. This region can become a zone of peace, able to spread its influence to other regions.

Will the issue of UNESCO, a UN organization based in Paris, be included in the talks between Perez de Cuellar and his hosts? Nobody can rule out this possibility. Unrelated to our attitude toward Director General Amadon Mahtar M'Bow, we can say that the U.S. withdrawal and the planned British withdrawal--probably to be followed by those of a number of European countries--will weaken the position of the organization, which is in charge of educational, social, and cultural affairs.

Two complaints have thus far been made by Western countries against the management of UNESCO--financial extravagance coupled with lack of efficiency and especially charges that UNESCO policies have mainly benefited the Soviet Union. The mismanagement problem can be corrected, while the political charges are not as easy to handle. The central objection raised by Western countries concerns UNESCO proposal to improve the global information flow and to establish a new world information order. The main elements of UNESCO's ideas are in line with the thinking of the majority of Third World countries, including Indonesia. There is an objective argument on the need to improve the international information flow and to provide an infrastructure that pays more attention to the views and interests of all countries in the global information order.

Finally, it is hoped that the UN secretary general's visit to Indonesia, which began yesterday, will be a pleasant experience because the UN chief and Indonesia have many things in common in their global outlook.

CSO: 4213/145

INDONESIA

DAILIES ANALYZE SIGNIFICANCE OF UN CHIEF'S VISIT

BK041307 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 4 Feb 85

[From the press review]

[Text] The 5-day visit to Indonesia by UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar is welcomed by BERITA YUDHA and KOMPAS.

According to BERITA YUDHA, the visit by the UN secretary general to some Southeast Asian countries, including Indonesia, is obviously focused on the Cambodian issue. In this connection, Perez de Cuellar should understand that ASEAN definitely holds one attitude and one idea regarding Cambodia, although there are perceptual differences among Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia, and Singapore on where the threat is coming from.

With regards to problems faced by Indonesia--namely, the East Timor and PNG issues--BERITA YUDHA expresses the hope that the UN secretary general will be able to give a correct judgment.

KOMPAS suggests that were there be no Cambodian issue, the UN secretary general would find Southeast Asia one of the most politically stable regions in the world with the most rapid economic development. KOMPAS expresses the hope that the UN secretary general's visit, which began yesterday, as well as his discussions of issues with Indonesian leaders will be satisfactory. The UN secretary general and Indonesia hold many views in common on world issues.

With regard to that, PELITA gladly welcomes the UN secretary general, Javier Perez de Cuellar, because the visit will acquaint him with actual problems of the Southeast Asian countries he visits, including Indonesia.

PELITA's editorial stresses the East Timor situation which, it says, may become an important topic of discussion during the UN secretary general's 5-day visit. It says that Perez de Cuellar will see the rapid development there and expresses confidence that he will get a picture quite different from the one he has been getting so far.

CSO: 4213/137

INDONESIA

ANALYST ON USSR, PRC ROLES IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

BK101124 Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 4 Feb 85 pp 1, 12

[Excerpts] Strategically speaking, Southeast Asia is not particularly important to the Soviet Union. What is more important to that country is spreading its hegemonic policy in countries bordering it.

These remarks were made by Dr J. Sujati Jiwandono, head of the Foreign Relations Department of the Center for Strategic and International Studies [CSIS], in his lecture entitled "The Soviet Union's Strategy and Politics in Southeast Asia" at Pajajaran University in Bandung on Saturday [2 February].

Since the countries in Southeast Asia are not that important to the Soviet Union, they should not be overly afraid of Soviet attacks or of coming under Soviet control. Sujati also warned countries in this region not to be easily provoked by Western countries' propaganda charges that the Soviet Union intends to attack or interfere in ASEAN. But he admitted that in time Southeast Asia will become increasingly important to the Soviet Union, especially to counter U.S. and PRC influence in the region. Moreover, the USSR considers the Southeast Asian nations, like other noncommunist and noncapitalist countries, important as areas into which to expand its ideology.

The Yogyakarta-born member of the CSIS board of directors added that the USSR's aim and endeavor are to spread communism to all countries in the world. However, this superpower wishes to see a country adopt communism on its own so that the country concerned will feel morally indebted to the USSR, thus enabling it to control the new communist state permanently.

In reply to a student's question, Sujati said that in view of Sino-Soviet hostility and to cope with negative Soviet influence, we should normalize diplomatic ties with the PRC soon. "It is better for us to hold contacts with the PRC because, if we wish to find a good solution to the Cambodian problem, we cannot ignore the PRC's role. If we have diplomatic ties with the PRC, it will be easier for us to communicate with them."

The former parliamentarian, who served from 1969 to 1971, added that just as in Indonesia, the situation in China 20 years ago was much different from that of today. Our reluctance to normalize relations is supported only by emotional factors. He admitted, though, the the PRC has more opportunity than the USSR to expand its hegemonic policy in this region in view of the factors that favor it, such as geography, cultural and racial factors, and the existence of overseas Chinese in South Asia.

INDONESIA

COMMENTARY ON SUHARTO'S CALL FOR LOWER OIL USE

BK061239 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 CMT 5 Feb 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Receiving a report on the outcome of the recent 73d OPEC meeting in Geneva from Mining and Energy Minister Subroto on Monday, President Suharto again called for the economization of fuel oil in the country. The reduction of domestic oil consumption is not only due to the fact that the international oil price is facing challenges, but also that with the new OPEC decision, Indonesia is expected to export more of its crude oil.

As is known, during its recent meeting OPEC adopted three resolutions, namely, maintaining its oil production at 16 million barrels a day, reducing the price differential between heavy crude oil and light crude oil from \$4.50 to \$2.40 per barrel, and reducing the official OPEC price from \$29 to \$23 per barrel.

After meeting President Suharto, Minister Subroto disclosed that through the maintenance of OPEC oil production at 16 million barrels a day, the OPEC member countries will be able to reduce the oil reserves of industrialized countries from 120 days to 70 days, while the reduction of price differential and official prices is aimed at making Indonesian oil more competitive and capturing the international market.

From Minister Subroto's explanation, it is obvious that the reduction of domestic oil consumption urged by President Suharto is a logical suggestion, especially in view of the oil export quota imposed on U.S. Besides, the reduced oil price will enable industrial countries to gradually improve their economies following a global economic recession. Indonesia's nonoil and non-gas commodity exports will certainly benefit from their economic recovery. According to the Central Statistical Bureau, our nonoil and nongas export value stood at more than \$5 billion in 1983--an increase of more than 27 percent from that in 1982. All this can still be increased if all aspects related to export arrangement, especially transportation, are given more attention.

It is true that in the coming years, Indonesia's revenue will still depend on oil and natural gas revenue, while our oil reserves are limited. The OPEC oil price might someday return to normal after non-OPEC oil reserves run out around 1990. If this happens, it is a must for us to boost oil and gas

commodity export and explore new markets besides maintaining our current traditional markets.

Our oil reserves can be used not only for export purposes, but also for domestic consumption. Therefore, the president's call for oil economization does not mean actual reduction of consumption but how it can be used as efficiently as possible for national development.

CSO: 4213/145

INDONESIA

AUSTRALIAN SCIENCE MINISTER CALLS ON SUHARTO

BK070752 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] Australian Science and Technology Minister Barry Jones is interested in progress in the field of communications in Indonesia. He says that Indonesia has achieved more progress in this field than his country because Australia will have a domestic communications satellite only at the end of this year, while Indonesia already has the Palapa satellite. According to Barry Jones, who was speaking to newsmen following his courtesy call on President Suharto at the Bina Graha Presidential Office this morning, the two countries can cooperate in the fields of satellite technology, earth stations, and shortwave.

The Australian science and technology minister told President Suharto about the importance of cooperation in conducting joint training for Indonesian scientists studying high technology, including satellite technology and remote sensing.

Meanwhile, State Minister for Research and Technology Habibie, who accompanied Barry Jones, disclosed today that Indonesia and Australia have signed a cooperation agreement on joint research programs. He said that this technological cooperation (?is part of) existing cooperation in the field of animal husbandry.

CSO: 4213/145

INDONESIA

BRIEFS

ARMED FORCES REORGANIZATION DISCUSSED--The army chief of staff, General Rudini, has called on every member of the Indonesian Armed Forces not to be easily provoked by baseless issues in facing an upcoming reorganization of the armed forces because the armed forces upgrading and reorganization is not aimed at decreasing the existing number of personnel. General Rudini said this in a written message in conjunction with the commemoration of the 34th anniversary of Indonesian Army's information service in Medan today. He said that the upgrading of the armed forces organization is solely aimed at achieving maximum capability and efficiency from the organization itself by placing selected personnel at the right places to enable them to give better service. [Text] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 9 Feb 85 BK]

OIL, GAS EXPORT VALUE--The Bank of Indonesia on 6 February announced that the export value of Indonesian crude oil and other oil products in the first 10 months of 1984 was recorded at \$10.113 billion compared with \$9.545 billion in the same period of 1983. The export value of Indonesian liquefied natural gas in the first 10 months of 1984 was recorded at \$2.858 billion compared with \$2.012 billion in the same period of 1983. [Summary] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 6 Feb 85 BK]

CAMBODIAN ISSUE--SUARA KARYA believes that uncertainty still looms over a solution to the Cambodian issue that has become a focus of attention of the press over the past few days. The daily stresses that the results of the recent talks between UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar and Thai, Vietnamese, and Cambodian [CGDK] leaders have not yet brought any definite hope for a solution to the Cambodian conflict through negotiations. However, SUARA KARYA praises the UN secretary general for refraining from giving any conclusion before he meets other ASEAN leaders. Waiting for the arrival of UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar in Jakarta tomorrow, the daily also praises Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon for calling on all parties to explore any possible UN role through Perez de Cuellar's visit. [Text] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 2 Feb 85]

CSO: 4213/137

LAOS

BRIEFS

SANAKHAM-PAKLAI ROAD CONSTRUCTION BEGINS--The clearing of land for the construction of a 120-km road from Sanakham District, Vientiane Province, to Paklai District, Sayaboury Province, began in early January. The work has been carried out by workers of an engineering unit of the National Defense Ministry and the local administration and residents of Sanakham District. After 1 month of work, they have completed the construction of 18 km of road. They have also constructed eight 8-m-long, 6-m-wide wooden bridges. At the same time, the people in Sanakham District repaired a 70-km stretch of 6-m-wide road from Ban Sanakham village to Ban (Muang Phi) village and two bridges. In addition, they build a new 5-km-long, 6-m-wide road from Ban Sanakham village to Ban Pak Thang village and two wooden bridges. The construction of these roads is aimed at contributing to the expansion of the transport networks to all grassroots production bases so as to facilitate the distribution and transportation and goods between the center and localities and between urban and rural areas. [Text] [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 5 Feb 85 BK]

DEVELOPMENT OF BOLIKHMSAI PROVINCE CITED--Bolikhamsai is an important province in central Laos, sharing a 195-km stretch of border with Thailand to the west. It lies east and south of Vientiane and Xieng Khouang Provinces respectively, while it shares a border with Savannakhet Province to the south. No 13 Highway also runs through the heart of this province from the north to the south. The majority of its population of 115,519 consists of three main tribes in six districts living along both banks of the Nam San River. Thanks to a movement to set up more agricultural cooperatives, the province is now self-sufficient in food stuffs. In 1984 alone, the people in the province paid 6,956 metric tons of paddy as agricultural tax and sold 466 metric tons of polished rice and 42,400 metric tons of paddy to the state. [Summary] [Feature: "Development of Bolikhamsai Province"] [Excerpts] [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0030 GMT 30 Jan 85 BK]

CSO: 4206/86

MALAYSIA

VOMD CARRIES LETTER ON 'TRAITOR' MUSA AHMAD

BK081240 (Clandestine) Voice of Malayan Democracy in Malay 1215 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Letter from the Political Department of the 10th Regiment on Musa Ahmad's treason: "Traitor Musa Ahmad Is Dancing to the Beat of the Drum Played by His Master"--date not given]

[Text] Traitor Musa Ahmad [former chairman of the Communist Party of Malaya Central Committee] was interviewed by (Jamil Warya). The interview, which was published in local newspapers on 15 July 1984, was an attempt by the special branch of the Mahathir-Musa fascist regime to conceal from the people that the corrupt regime's position was very shaky.

Later, in November, traitor Musa Ahmad felt he had a duty to speak out in Kelantan, where he slandered the 10th Regiment and its leader, Comrade Abdullah C. D., who has increasing influence with patriots and democrats throughout the country. The Mahathir-Musa fascist clique hopes that the old songs sung by traitor Musa Ahmad will not only help but also shake the determination of the members of the Malayan People's Army [MPA], particularly the 10th Regiment. However, the hopes of the reactionaries are only a daydream.

Acting on instructions from the special branch, (Jamil Warya) said it was by chance that he met traitor Musa Ahmad, who had been dismissed from the chairmanship of the Communist Party of Malaya [CPM] before he surrendered in November 1980. (Jamil Warya) claimed that they performed their customary Id-al-fitr prayers in a mosque in Kuala Lumpur. (Jamil Warya) also said he asked permission to follow traitor Musa Ahmad to Ipoh, the traitor's hometown. How stupid (Jamil Warya) was to say that he had met the traitor by chance in Kuala Lumpur and then followed him to Ipoh for the Muslim festival! Could all this have taken place smoothly if (Jamil Warya) were not performing the tasks of the special branch? What cannot be concealed is the fact that local newspapers such as UTUSAN ZAMAN, UTUSAN MALAYSIA, MINGGUAN MALAYSIA, and UTUSAN MELAYU, upon directives from the Mahathir-Musa clique, front-paged news of (Jamil Warya)'s planned interview with traitor Musa Ahmad for days. Consequently, it is not surprising that the interview was full of slanders against the CPM and the PRC and of degrading agitations. This is what we can expect from a traitor. What else can he do but slander, agitate, and apple-polish?

Traitor Musa Ahmad was elected CMP chairman in 1955. He arrived in Beijing in 1956. During his stay in China, he was accorded very good treatment, but he paid no attention to politics or the people's hardships and struggle in his own country. Accordingly, his revolutionary fighting spirit had further faded to the point that he was afraid of returning to the country to join in the difficult struggle.

He supported the Gang of Four during the great Cultural Revolution in China, and with support from the Gang of Four, he engaged in various treacherous anti-CMP activities. The CPM immediately dismissed him from the chairmanship and other posts in 1968 as a result of his treachery. However, he was still regarded as a guest and accorded very good treatment by the Gang of Four. Following the destruction of the Gang of Four, traitor Musa Ahmad felt totally isolated because he was treated like other foreigners working in China. He worked as a part-time editor in the Malay section of Radio Beijing. It was during his assignment with Radio Beijing that he made contact with Malaysian secret agents to arrange his return to Kuala Lumpur. The Chinese Government approved his request to return to Kuala Lumpur. Later, he left Beijing by plane for Kuala Lumpur where he surrendered to the reactionary regime. Should such a person be followed as he had once appealed to leaders of the 10th Regiment? The leaders of the 10th Regiment are prepared to shed their last drop of blood in the struggle against the Mahathir-Musa reactionary regime and all the reactionaries. An attack on Battalion 301 on the East-West Highway on 1 June 1984 is good enough to answer traitor Musa Ahmad's appeal.

To incite the people to hate the socialist Chinese Government, traitor Musa Ahmad broadened treacherous slanders against the PRC that provided him with comfort for 24 years. He slandered China by saying that there is no religious freedom there. On religious freedom, highly respected by the Chinese Government, traitor Musa said: "Mosques and other places of worship have been built for the sole purpose of misleading the world, particularly the Muslims. We should not be trapped by these dirty tactics."

We should ask who has lied--traitor Musa Ahmad or former Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman al-Haj--if traitor Musa Ahmad's account of the religious issue were true. As supreme leader of the Malaysian Muslim Welfare Organization (Perkim--Pertubuhan Kebajikan Islam Malaysia), Tunku Abdul Rahman al-Haj visited the PRC in May 1982. His 10-member delegation stayed for 10 days. On his return from China, he praised the progress of Islam in China before various circles in our country. He said among other things that the Chinese Muslims are trusted and protected in various fields by the people's government. He added that the Chinese Muslims not only enjoy religious freedom but are also allowed to hold important posts such as professors, experts, and government officials. He expressed much more praise to the Chinese Government and the Chinese Muslims who are free to perform all Islamic teachings. Please ask the Perkim president for further information!

Traitor Musa Ahmad further lied by saying that in China the government set up courses for youths and also determined their entrance to universities. Concerning this, he should ask himself how both his sons gained entry into a medical university and graduated with a degree in medicine. Those from higher secondary

level schools and who possess the necessary requirements are allowed to enter universities of their own choice.

He further lied that in China there is no freedom of movement such as the freedom to visit friends. Is this all true? This is a total lie! If a person wants to visit someone who lives in a different province, then he needs to have a travel document to that destination. This is not like in Malaysia where there is no freedom of movement. Wherever one goes one must carry his or her identification card, and whenever one is checked one has to report to the vigilante cops, and one's safety is not assured when on a journey and so on. Then Musa Ahmad squealed about the remnants of temporary abuses that can still be found in China such as corruption, weakness in administration, and so on. These weaknesses are vanishing due to the strengthening of the people's democratic country is much different from that of the Mahathir-Musa clique's fascist regime. The Mahathir-Musa fascist regime cannot be saved. Traitor Musa Ahmad purposely did not want to mention the development progress of socialist China. Look around at the progress of socialist China now. From a total of more than 150 nations, 129 countries have established diplomatic relations with China. During the current world recession, socialist China's economy continues to develop. China's foreign trade in 1983 rose 35 times compared to that of 1950. Agricultural produce in 1983 was three times higher than in 1949. Cotton products rose 10 times. China's agricultural production is the largest in the world. In 1983, China's industry increased 57 times compared to that of 1949.

To lick his master, the Mahathir-Musa clique regime, traitor Musa Ahmad highly praised the fascist regime. He expressed his confidence in the regime's development programs aimed at overcoming poverty and destroying the CPM's influence in this country. His confidence is only a dream. Facts have revealed that the Mahathir-Musa fascist regime is currently in a very shaky position. All development programs aimed at overcoming poverty are now facing overall failure. It can be said that the widening of the bureaucratic clique is one of its successes as is exploiting the people. Corrupt practices are getting out of hand and the Bumiputera Malaysia Finance [BMF] scandal was nearly covered up because it involved National Front political members, especially those from the United Malays National Organization [UMNO] who hold top positions in our country. This is the reason the Mahathir-Musa clique rejected the setting up of a royal commission to investigate into the BMF scandal incident. That scandal involved several billions of the people's funds. Can the country's financial situation be better than now? This is only empty talk. The country's debts have already reached the suffocation point! Economic decline has become more acute. The deficit continues to soar. All this has built up the Mahathir-Musa regime's situation to be on the summit of a brewing volcano, and due to this the regime has continuously launched numerous tricks and created several issues to divert the people's struggle against it.

The interview with the clown, Musa Ahmad, will not hinder the strong stand of the 10th Regiment and the MPA. His fabrications revealed how bankrupt and aimless the regime's psychological warfare became when it was carried out all this time against the MPA. His fabrications have not even shaken loose a hair from

the 10th Regiment. On the other hand, it has strengthened the determination of every 10th Regiment soldier to carry on the struggle until final success is achieved. The steel-like determination of the soldiers are worrying the Mahathir-Musa fascist regime and the regime used Musa Ahmad to scream out in Ulu Kelantan.

On 17 November 1984, under the tight security of the enemy, the clown bellowed out in Kuala Balah, Kelantan. His talks were ridiculed by people in the border region and could not damage the confidence of those patriotic and democratic groups in the country and those in the border regions, especially that of the 10th Regiment. On the contrary, their confidence further strengthened and fully supported the 10th Regiment and its leaders, specially Comrade Abdullah C. D. They are fully aware that the 10th Regiment struggles hard for the people's freedom while the Mahathir-Musa fascist regime is a representative of the bureaucratic and comprador capitalists who have suppressed the people. They are also aware that for the sake of race, religion, and the beloved country, the leaders of the 10th Regiment have sacrificed their lives without even considering themselves.

The people of the whole country are very jubilant. The 10th Regiment and the MPA are getting stronger and developing daily. The future of the revolution looks even brighter. Traitor Musa Ahmad and his Mahathir-Musa regime clowns are almost at the gates of death!

CSO: 4213/144

MALAYSIA

MAHATHIR ON RESTRUCTURING FOREIGN PLANTATIONS

BK091435 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 1230 GMT 9 Feb 85

[Text] Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir has said that foreign-owned plantations in the country will be restructured in line with the New Economic Policy, adding that big plantations will be taken over. However, the government has to consider the country's financial situation before the restructuring is implemented. In addition, he said that Malaysia still needs foreign-owned plantations in view of their advanced experience and knowledge in this field. The prime minister was speaking to newsmen after visiting the [name indistinct] plantation belonging to United Plantation near Teluk Intan, Perak.

Before that, the senior director of the plantation, (Datuk Wilbert Nelson), said in a briefing that Malaysia is providing good service to foreign investors as no other country is. He praised the government for its liberal policy. United Plantation was restructured in 1982 with the Food Industries of Malaysia, the Pilgrimage Fund, and the Armed Forces Fund holding the main shares. The plantation is planted with palm oil, coconut and cocoa.

CSO: 4213/144

MALAYSIA

MCA URGED TO CONSIDER TEMPORARILY LEAVING NATIONAL FRONT

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 30 Dec 84 p 22

/Commentary by Liu Xitong/

/Text/ After passing through twists and turns and being dealt a blow by Deputy Prime Minsiter Musa Hitam who suggested that "the Malaysian Chinese Association [MCA] quit the National Front pending a settlement of its infighting," the factions in dispute have finally agreed to solve their basic problem. Is this a response based on wisdom or fear? It would be inappropriate for us to comment at this moment, but what is certain is that the National Front big brother is getting impatient and, dictated by the political situation, has to adopt this measure before it is too late.

The National Front's "suggestion" to the MCA was, in fact, an order couched in a polite manner. To those who have tasted power and influence, "provisionally withdrawing from the National Front" may be likened to a fish leaving water-- even a brief moment is too long.

On the prospects of solution to the infighting, we boldly asserted once that it was a most thorny affair on account of the deep-rooted grudges and prejudices between the two factions. We also affirmed that outside of a court settlement, the only way out would be for the top leadership of the National Front to intercede. Yet, such interference would likely encounter criticisms by various Chinese circles. As it turns out, the trend of the solution leans toward intercession by the National Front, and that is why there are so many contradictory views that it is difficult to decide which is right.

In fact, looking at the problem calmly, we think that if the disputing factions are willing to throw away their selfish interests and seek a new mandate from Chinese society, the deputy prime minister's suggestion might not be a bad idea after all. It may be recalled that way back in the late 1960's, the then deputy prime minister, Dr Ismail, often commented that the MCA was a half-dead-half-alive political party. At the time the MCA quit the cabinet. If it had gone further and withdrawn from the Alliance, faced the wall and meditated over its mistakes, reorganized itself and joined forces with Chinese society, today's picture of Chinese politics would have become an entirely new and bright one. But things went contrary to one's wishes. At that time, MCA leaders didn't have the courage to bring about such a situation. Now, if MCA leaders insist

on remaining in the National Front despite the deputy prime minister's suggestion to withdraw, and if they are afraid to face Chinese society to seek a new mandate, the political party's future will become murky, creating a wider gap with the Chinese community and getting less and less backing of the latter.

At the same time, the MCA that exists within the National Front is a fragmented and listless party, altogether quite different from the MCA of the Alliance days. Don't you see, even amid talks of reconciliation, that they are already rubbing their hands and fists ready for another factional fight?

Whether we like it or not, the political conduct of today's MCA is regarded as a shambles by Chinese society. In the past, on the question of rights to political representation, the MCA was often described as a party that represented the Chinese people. Yet, if we look into the matter closely, it would not be difficult to learn how many MCA members sitting in Parliament were elected by Chinese voters. Can those MCA members in Parliament who were backed up by non-Chinese voters be said to represent Chinese interests? In a nonracially-oriented political structure, it would be rash of us to suspect the "representation allegiance" of an MP of a certain race who gets elected by voters of another race. However, in a political structure where its membership is based on race from the start /such as the MCA/, if its assemblyman is elected on the strength of votes cast by another race, then we have reason to doubt this assemblyman's representation. Take, for example, a Chinese assemblyman who gets elected as such because of votes he gets from non-Chinese voters. Racially speaking, he may be Chinese, but as far as political representation is concerned, he cannot be regarded as Chinese. Having understood this point, the MCA must brace up from now on and it is essential for the party to return to Chinese society for a re-examination of its representation.

More importantly, at a time when the Chinese political strength is on the decline, the Report on Electoral Re-Demarcation was passed by Parliament recently. This means that henceforth the political representation of non-Malays will drop from 42.3 percent to 30 percent, a figure below the quorum to block even a constitutional amendment. From this, it can be seen how serious the imbalance among the political strength of various nationalities is. Nobody dares say for certain whether the ultimate development will bring any good to the nation or not.

The above phenomenon merely explains why the political representation of the Chinese in Parliament, as represented by the MCA, has been greatly discounted. Judging by past history, it is not difficult for us to discover that the decisions made by MCA representatives on major national problems and policies often ran counter to the aspirations of Chinese society. This has widened the credibility gap of the Chinese toward the MCA. It also amply proves that the National Front cannot truly represent the entire people. Based on this reasoning, MCA leaders should seriously consider the deputy prime minister's suggestion to withdraw temporarily. In their self-consolidation, they should abide by democratic principles. At the same time, in representing public opinion, they should also follow democratic principles for the sake of the future of the country and people.

MALAYSIA

COMMENT ON MCA PRELIMINARY AGREEMENT

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 24 Dec 84 p 2

/Commentary/

/Text/ In the wake of a joint statement signed by Tan Sri Chong Hon Nyan and Tan Koon Swan, JP, dawn is breaking calmly within the Malaysian Chinese Association /MCA/, which augurs well for the ending of a 9-month-long factional fighting.

Although this joint statement is regarded merely as a preliminary agreement, it already indicates the sincerity of the leaders of both factions in resolving the dispute. Preceded by a sense of earnestness, details of the issue can be solved in due course.

It is believed that some of the so-called technical problems mentioned in the joint statement involve problems of law and "fair settlement." But as long as the leaders concerned adopt an altruistic spirit by sacrificing self-interest for the public good, we are convinced that these so-called technical problems can be solved.

There is one important point mentioned in the joint statement, that is, that the rank and file of the party must not issue any opinions and statements concerning the factional war, for they would affect the peaceful settlement of the case.

We think that all MCA members should be willing to accept this restriction, all the more so because their leaders have exhorted them to abide by the decision of their superiors. This is an attitude that should be adopted by any political party, without which the party will lose its good discipline. Also, making public statements would serve themselves no good. If they love and support the MCA and think of the party's future, they should acquiesce.

The MCA infighting broke out in March this year. Leaving aside the concern of National Front leaders for the time being, what is more important is that Chinese society has been disappointed by the MCA infighting. The reason is that the factional war not only destroys the National Front's prestige and solidarity, but also affects the future of the Chinese political and economic positions in this country. Therefore, every Chinese person and organization fervently hopes that the MCA infighting can be speedily resolved.

During this factional war, a number of Chinese organizations and even non-Chinese counterparts have brought up constructive suggestions in a sincere manner, although of no avail. Their sincerity to help out is deeply appreciated. On the other hand, there are persons who, for selfish benefit, have voiced censure and heaped abuse; such work style we do not dare compliment. Some people think that these spoilers are partly to blame for the protraction of the MCA infighting.

Many shortcomings of the party itself have been exposed by its factional war, especially concerning the party's organizational structure and the discipline of its membership. The MCA should make an indepth review concerning these two points soon, so it can establish a healthy and perfect internal organization. Only in this manner can Chinese society be expected to support the MCA wholeheartedly in all its struggles. And only in this way can the MCA exert greater strength and more effectively strive for the interests of the Chinese people. As the saying goes: "Give us the tool, and we will finish the job."

In the past, some people always argued that the MCA must first be strong in order to enjoy Chinese support or that the Chinese must first support the MCA in order to make it strong. In point of fact, one side cannot miss the other, because both the Chinese and MCA are reciprocal in their action. On the other hand, we earnestly hope that after the conclusion of the MCA infighting, the party's basic-level members will discard to limbo their personal grudges and controversial incidents and re-establish a friendly relationship, join forces and get united in striving for the political struggle of the Chinese nationals in this country.

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CSO: 4205/16

MALAYSIA

EXPANSION OF TRADE WITH CHINA URGED

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 28 Dec 84 p 22

/Editorial: "Expand Trade; Promote Exports"

/Text/ Through the Canton Trade Fairs in spring and autumn every year, Malaysian importers of Chinese products and the Chinese side have had more than 10 years of trade relations which carry a positive meaning to the promotion of Malaysian-Chinese trade.

In recent years, following the relentless development of our domestic economy, the government is encouraging on a long-term basis the exportation of primary products, manufactured and semifinished products. In late October this year, our deputy minister of trade and industry, Oo Gin Sun, led a delegation made up of merchants and manufacturers to visit China to study the market and seek investment opportunities. This was a good example in point.

Under new conditions for domestic economic development, it is evident that importers of Chinese commodities should also make efforts to export our own products and pay attention to opening up the Chinese market for Malaysian products while attending the Canton Trade Fairs to purchase Chinese goods.

In early October this year, Mr Samsuddin, chairman of the Selection Committee of the Ministry of Trade and Industry, indicated that the ministry plans on encouraging local companies to organize a 10- to 15-member trade delegation to China in between Canton Trade Fairs to hold trade talks directly with the Chinese trade head offices in Peking and then to visit their port offices for inspection.

This new way of Malaysian-Chinese trade advocated by the Ministry of Trade and Industry is essentially meant to coordinate with the government's policy of strengthening our exports, and is naturally favorably accepted by importers of Chinese products and the Malaysian Chinese General Chamber of Commerce.

At its Standing Committee meeting the other day, this chamber of commerce urged all importers of Chinese goods throughout the country to register themselves with the federation so it can file an application with the Ministry of Trade and Industry in their behalf for a business trip to China.

In principle, importers of Chinese products should vigorously rally around the chamber of commerce's exhortation in order to facilitate its negotiations with the authorities concerned.

It must be pointed out here that a number of importers of Chinese products are suspicious of the government's new trading method which, they fear, would affect Chinese merchants' activities during the Canton Trade Fairs, although they agree that the new method is useful to the marketing of Malaysian finished products.

It is common knowledge that the trade fairs in Canton every spring and autumn are comprehensive in nature. All categories of commodities can be had there, which is more convenient than sending a small trade delegation to Peking, especially for firms with distribution rights.

Two years ago, our government tried to seek markets for our commodities by attending Chinese trade fairs in Shanghai, Hangzhou and Liaoning. Some measure of success was achieved. The government can learn from this experience by regarding this method of direct trade talks with China as a way to expand our trade and promote our exports. By combining this method with the Canton Trade Fairs as component parts, our businessmen will get more opportunities and more favorable conditions to conduct trade negotiations with the Chinese side in order to wrest the market and contribute to the promotion of marketing in foreign countries.

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CSO: 4205/16

MALAYSIA

IMPLICATION OF HONG KONG ACCORD DISCUSSED

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 19 Dec 84 p 2

/Commentary: "The Hong Kong Accord As a Point of Departure"

/Text/ In Beijing today British Prime Minister Madam Thatcher will officially sign the Sino-British agreement on the future of Hong Kong, an indication that the British Government attaches great importance to this accord for the implementation of Sino-British cooperation.

By the signing of this accord, the Chinese and British Governments, after undergoing several twists and turns and more than 2 years' intense negotiations, have finally fulfilled their historic task which will maintain the livelihood of several million inhabitants and the trading prosperity of this "Eastern Gibraltar" free port. Hong Kong will return to China's fold in 1997 at last. But thereafter Hong Kong will not change its lifestyle or administrative system. Although it will fall under the jurisdiction of the People's Republic of China /PRC/, its capitalistic free enterprise and luxurious living will remain as in the past.

This is the so-called "one nation, two systems" policy being pursued by the PRC.

The changes in social development, historical evolution and political situation have made a 180-degree turn by now. Dogmatism and the rigid plan to run a country of bygone days have been eliminated by the big wheel of the times. The Soviet Union tries revisionism, giving its people a chance to lean toward the free-style living of the West, but it still cannot thoroughly change the communist doctrine. For opinions disavowing the suitability of communism for the requirements of the modern age, we must single out a recent editorial of PRC's mouthpiece, PEOPLE'S DAILY, which openly refuted Marx, Engels and Lenin whose thoughts have been worshipped by communists in general. The editorial said that these 19th century communist doctrines, particularly Marx's economic theory, are outdated.

This is the most courageous repudiation by the world's largest communist party, the Communist Party of China with its 40 million membership.

As a matter of fact, if we thoroughly understand dualism and the theory of "everything divides into two," and at the same time calmly analyze the pattern

of historical development, there is nothing strange about China's bold repudiation of her classic guiding principles. You can't solve a country's difficult economic problems merely by empty talks about doctrines and ideas--unless the society wants no progress, the nation wants no prosperity and the people toil all the year round without enough to eat and wear.

Consequently, in today's international political situation, this is not the time to talk about doctrines, but about practical matters. If we ignore the facts, no international controversial problems can be solved, and even one's own country's contradictions will be difficult to tackle.

By promoting her national policies in an ingenious and flexible way, China has been able to shake herself off from the constraint of doctrines. Her "one nation, two systems" policy is a touchstone for her pragmatism, which can be used as a basis for her reunification with KMT's Taiwan. This is a long-cherished ideal of China's leaders.

Isn't this "one nation, two systems" concept a model for countries which are divided? It can be used as a formula for the political solution between East Germany and West Germany, and between South Korea and North Korea.

The "one nation, two systems" concept brought up by the Chinese leaders is a practical strategy, and not a "highly imaginative" policy as described by Madam Thatcher.

The signing of the Hong Kong accord by the Chinese and British Governments clearly signifies an international recognition that the Hong Kong problem can serve the world a lesson and as a model for other countries to solve thorny international problems in a similar fashion satisfactorily.

Therefore, the Hong Kong accord carries great significance in completing a historical mission and promoting the solution of complicated world problems.

The signing of the agreement by the Chinese and British Governments makes clear to all that countries with differing political systems can solve their disputes through negotiations and cooperation.

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CSO: 4205/16

MALAYSIA

BRIEFS

TIMBER EXPORT TO PRC--The PRC has become the fourth largest importer of timber from Sarawak. The Sarawak Timber Development Industry Corporation has announced that the PRC imported more than 530,000 cubic meters of timber from the east Malaysian state in 1983. Last month, a three-man PRC delegation signed an agreement on the purchase of Sarawak timber worth 1.4 million ringgit. [Summary] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 1230 GMT 28 Jan 85 BK]

TAX AGREEMENT WITH GDR--Malaysia and the German Democratic Republic signed a double-taxation avoidance agreement in Kuala Lumpur today. The agreement was signed by the deputy minister of foreign affairs, Encik Kadir Sheikh Fadzir, and his East German counterpart, Mr Gerd Koenig. Speaking to newsmen later, Encik Kadir said both countries have expressed strong desire to upgrade bilateral trade relations. The two nations will benefit from the agreement in view of Malaysia's efforts to speed up industrialization program. Encik Kadir has invited East Germany to participate more aggressively in Malaysia's development projects. He also stressed the need for more direct trade between the two countries. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 29 Jan 85 BK]

CRUDE PALM OIL PRODUCTION--The director general of the Palm Oil Institute of Malaysia (PORIM) disclosed at a briefing for the visiting GDR deputy foreign affairs minister and his delegation at Bangi near Kuala Lumpur on 30 January that the country's crude palm oil production for 1984 totaled 3.72 million tons and this constituted 60 percent of the total world production. He also said that Singapore was the biggest importer, followed by Pakistan, India and the Soviet Union. He disclosed that 64 countries buy the various palm oil products from Malaysia. [Summary] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 30 Jan 85 BK]

UN REPORT ON CAMBODIA--The UN secretary general, Mr Perez de Cuellar, who is now in Kuala Lumpur, is currently attending a dinner hosted in his honor by Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir. Mr Perez de Cuellar presented his opinion concerning his talks on Cambodia in Vietnam to the prime minister this afternoon. He will continue his visit to Indonesia, Singapore, Australia, and New Zealand tomorrow. The secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, Datuk Zainal Abidin, said Mr Perez de Cuellar's report will be evaluated at the 2-day ASEAN foreign ministers meeting in Bangkok beginning 11 February. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 1230 GMT 2 Feb 85]

PHILIPPINES

MINDANAO COLUMNIST ON MRS MARCOS AS CANDIDATE

HK081444 Davao City THE MINDANAO DAILY MIRROR in English 24 Jan 85 pp 3, 8

["Behind the Headlines" column by Gil Abarico: "Will the First Lady Be a Candidate? She Sounds Like One!"]

[Text] Mrs. Imelda Romualdez Marcos, the First Lady of the Land, was waxing eloquent and sentimental before a group of mediamen from Mindanao (whose officers she had just inducted) as she traced the President's (and her's) journey to power. "We did not enter Malacanang through Mendola, as some noisy oppositionists want to do, but we entered Malacanang through the hearts and minds of our people in every barangay, town, city and province throughout the nation," she declared. In other words, the opposition must defeat them in an election if they want to capture Malacanang.

She admitted that the President was sick "last November." But she stressed that he has already recovered (although many of us would have preferred to see him ourselves). But she claimed that FM is still very lucky. With the opposition hopelessly divided, how can they win? She pointed out that the manifesto of the Convenor's Group will be overwhelmingly rejected by the people. They have destroyed themselves before elections are held, she added.

But what we noticed most was that the First Lady was sounding more and more like a candidate. And she was citing facts and figures authoritatively. Her voice was emotional and her rhetoric convincing. Tears were threatening to fall. After the dramatic scene, one known administration critic in the group said--"After this, I will vote KBL." But she really sounded sincere. She even sounded like a "Ghostbuster"--against opposition ghosts, that is.

Incidentally, she also confirmed her projected visit to the four regions of Mindanao (but this would probably depend on the advise of field military commanders)... On our prodding, the First Lady said that she will put up a Trust Fund for Mindanao mediamen (the mechanics of which should be worked out by MINPRA officers)... To some of our colleagues who entered Malacanang for the first time, the whole scenario seemed just like a dream--the trappings of power were all over the place.... But as the poet said, "All these, the pomp of power, the boast of heraldry, all these shall also pass away."

CSO: 4200/521

PHILIPPINES

RAMOS URGES SOUTHERN MINDANAO TO HAVE FAITH IN MILITARY

HK111521 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 11 Feb 85 p 10

[Text] Davao City--Armed Forces acting chief of staff Lt. Gen Fidel V. Ramos has said government forces will check the growing insurgency in Southern Mindanao as long as the "residents" maintain faith in the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] and the Integrated National Police.

"Some detractors and pessimists may have written you off," Ramos said. "But as long as you maintain faith in the armed forces and forge a strong alliance as concerned citizens--together, we shall reverse this unfavorable trend and come out triumphant."

Ramos' statements, made in a speech he delivered during the awards night of the Davao Fourth Estates, Inc. (Dafeci), one of the press clubs here, came amid a consensus that the military has a serious credibility problem in the region.

"The average citizen cannot help but feel a sense of the helplessness and desperation," one Davao-born businessman pointed out to BUSINESS DAY. Robberies and extortion, he added, have continued to be rampant, and many of these robberies were done by armed groups rumored to be military or para-military personnel.

In fact, Col. Laudemer Kahulugan, Metropolitan District Command chief, had busted several robbery gangs, a number of which were led by former and present military personnel.

Another businessman summed up the dilemma: "We are afraid of the Left and we find it difficult to trust the Right."

In his speech, Ramos also appealed to members of the press to actively support the government's anti-insurgency campaign. "Mass media," he said, "is the primary line of defense against terrorism. Journalism should be a weapon for achieving national stability."

In addition, Ramos announced that he had signed the release order for political detainee Carlito Carl Gaspar. The case against Gaspar was dismissed by the local regional trial court last January 31 for insufficiency of

evidence. Gaspar, who was issued a presidential detention action (PDA) order, was released only last Saturday after the Supreme Court order and Ramos' public announcement.

Ramos was here to see the overall peace and order situation in the region.

During the awarding night of Dafeci, 34 members of the military were honored for being the "model soldiers, police and integrated civilian home defense forces" for 1984.

Ramos then promoted three of the awardees for their exceptional performance.

"The Dafeci finds it an honor and privilege to pay tribute and give honor to the dedicated, most disciplined and selfless men of the Armed Forces and the PC [Philippine Constabulary]-INP who are guardians of our freedom, life and property without which our democracy will be a sham," said Jose L. Pascual, Dafeci president, in his opening remarks.

Incidentally, the dinner served during the awarding ceremonies at the Cuisin Hotel, Pascual said in his speech, was paid by Brig. Gen. Jaime C. Echeverria, commanding general of the Regional Unified Command 11, and Brig. Gen. Dionisio Tan-Gatue Jr., PC-INP regional commanders.

CSO: 4200/521

PHILIPPINES

OPLE ON 1985 ELECTION, 1990 CONSTITUTION PROPOSAL

HK130312 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 12 Feb 85 pp 1, 12

[Article by Chito Parazo]

[Text] Labor Minister Blas F. Ople proposed yesterday the "re-writing" of the country's Constitution in 1990 which, among other things, would fix the term of the president of the Philippines to avoid having "future presidents for life."

The re-writing of the Constitution, Ople said, should be made "without the constraints of another martial-law rule."

He also said that the new Constitution should be entirely different from the 1935 and 1971 charters. Ople described the 1935 Constitution as "nakedly colonial."

The 1971 Constitution was approved when martial law had already set in, he said.

Ople was one of the guests at the Kapihan sa Manila [Manila coffee shop] at the Manila Hotel.

At the same forum, the labor minister disclosed the strong possibility of the holding of a national election any time this year in view of a strong clamor from Region 8, particularly Leyte and Romblon.

He, however, declined to say anything about the date of the election, stressing that the matter is still being seriously considered by the ruling Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL).

He said that the party has initially endorsed the First Lady, Imelda R. Marcos, as the official candidate of the KBL.

Considered an original Marcos man whose loyalty is beyond question, Ople said that there is a need to resolve the issue of the kind of government the country has--parliamentary or presidential.

He observed that various political leaders have taken advantage of the ambiguity of the present political system.

He cited the Supreme Court ruling that the government has a presidential form of government, but with a strong parliamentary flavor.

CSO: 4200/521

PHILIPPINES

FOOD MINISTER ASSURED OF \$185M U.S. AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

HK121549 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 12 Feb 85 p 4

[Text] The Philippines has been assured of continuous agricultural credit facility by the United States in the amount of \$185 million under an existing program covering the country's import of wheat, yellow corn, and soybean meal.

Minister Jesus Tanchanco, presidential food adviser, made this report to President Marcos yesterday on the result of his official trip to the United States.

Tanchanco said that U.S. Agriculture Secretary John Block assured him that there will be no reduction in the National Food Authority's request for \$185 million in Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) credit for wheat, yellow corn, and soybean meal imports under the CCC-GSM 102 program.

He said the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) will announce approval of the CCC allocation upon receipt of a guarantee from the Philippine government.

After the U.S. announcement is made, the NFA can start drawing from this credit facility, he said.

Tanchanco flew to Hawaii January 24 to address a national convention of American wheat farmers after which he met with officials of USDA World Bank and other top U.S. government officials.

In his speech, Tanchanco told the convention that President Marcos had approved the continued importation from the U.S. of Philippine wheat requirements. He also gave them a view of the current state of the Philippine flour industry.

He also had talks with John Cleave, assistant head of the agriculture division, and other World Bank officials on matters concerning the agricultural input loan of which \$50 million is allocated for NFA's soybean importation.

CSO: 4200/521

PHILIPPINES

MARCOS ORDERS MORE RESOURCES FOR TEACHERS, UPGRADING EDUCATION

HK121600 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 12 Feb 85 p 10

[Text] A realignment of priorities in fund allocation to provide more resources for the promotion of teacher's welfare and upgrading of the country's educational system was ordered by President Marcos yesterday.

The President said this will be one of the items in the agenda in today's Cabinet meeting. He said that the Cabinet will also take up the progress of the economic recovery effort and the national security situation.

Meeting with Metro Manila public school teachers who were granted increased benefit after a two-week strike, Marcos asked the teachers to combine pragmatism and principles in pressing for more benefits and show more willingness to settle for a temporary solution that is for the moment tolerable.

He called for a reasonable approach to the problems of teachers because it is not possible at this time to meet all their demands. He pointed out that the government, already hard up because of the economic crisis, has to attend not only to the teachers but to the thousands of other government workers.

The President also expressed concern for the 13.5-million school children whose future will be uncertain if the welfare of the teachers cannot be assured by the government.

Marcos said he would like to see a class of teachers as experienced, as intellectual and idealistic, and as pragmatic as the students may desire. They should be the object of envy of all kinds of workers and professionals, he said.

"We would like to see our teachers initiate intellectual work as the old teachers who were the sources of many cultural works," the President added.

The President reminded the teachers that the government has always been ready to listen even when somebody had overstepped the Constitution in fulfilling his obligation under the Social Contract.

He cited the need to maintain a balance between authority and liberty. He pointed out that if there is too much authority, there will be tyranny, and

if there is too much individual liberty unbridled by law and authority, there will be anarchy.

Touching on the mass action made by the teachers, Marcos said one must recognize that the Social Contract is law. "The agreement is law, it is found in the Constitution and implementing laws and you cannot avoid it," he said.

The President said that now that the teachers have brought their plight to his attention, he is not going to stop there. "We are going to make an integrated program to make the teachers and everyone in education work as an enviable class in our society."

At the same time, the President also authorized the organization of a "broadcast education center" under the Ministry of Education, Culture and Sports to develop and implement student programs.

The center will improve the quality of education through television and radio programs to complement subject matters being taken up in classes. It will also show cultural and classical programs keyed to school lessons.

CSO: 4200/521

PHILIPPINES

UP STUDY FINDS INCREASING IMMIGRATION TO U.S.

HK080450 Davao City THE MINDANAO DAILY MIRROR in English 28 Jan 85 pp 3, 7

[By Ramond Lim Toledo, PCF Media Service]

[Text] Some Filipinos are no longer content to send just one member of the family to the United States to increase the family income. Instead, they want the rest of the family, other relatives--and sometimes even boyfriends and girlfriends--to permanently reside in the U.S.

The result is chain migration, or a series of moves involving different members of the family. The trend is due not just to economic reasons, but desire for a family reunion.

These are the highlights of a study entitled "Filipino Chain Migration to the United States," written by Belen T. G. Medina and Josefina N. Natividad. The authors are from the Department of Sociology of the University of the Philippines.

A disturbing finding is that an increasing number of Filipino families would like to become American citizens.

The authors based their study on a random sample of 256 successful applicants for migration to the United States. They interviewed the respondents over a two-week period at the Visa Section of the UM [as published] Embassy.

The sample was categorized according to the degree of relationship with the person who petitioned for their entry, namely: spouses (105), unmarried children older than 18 years (109), parents (79), siblings or brothers and sisters (46) and fiancees (17).

Medina and Matividad said there apparently is a trend toward a 'Third Wave' of Filipino migrants to the U.S.

The first wave consisted of predominantly male agricultural workers, with low levels of educational attainment, who went to the U.S. during the first part of the century. The second wave was composed mainly of highly skilled professionals, with nearly as many females as males, during the late 1960's and 1970's.

Today's migrants, however, range from highly skilled professionals to unskilled nonprofessionals, from teenaged children to grandparents.

From 2,477 in the period 1953-1965, the annual average of migrants increased to 17,127 in 1966-1970 and 35,000 for the 1980's. The latter figure does not include those who leave for the United States on a working visa and who may later apply for immigrant status.

As amended in 1965, U.S. immigration laws favor immediate members of the family. Thus, the fastest way for an entire family to transfer to the U.S. is for the parents to migrate and be granted American citizenship; they can then petition for their minor and adult unmarried children under the "immediate relatives" and "first preference" categories, respectively.

The study found, however, that most Filipino families find it easier to send the eldest child first. The first migrant usually goes to the United States through one or a combination of the following ways: marrying an American citizen; going on a working visa, joining a branch of the U.S. Armed Forces--usually the navy--or joining a migration-chain began by relatives outside the immediate family.

Once the eldest child gets the coveted "green card," assuring permanent residence, he immediately petitions for his parents under the "immediate relatives" category and, in turn, the parents petition for their remaining children.

Migration does not end here. If the children are also married, their spouses and children are next in line. And so the chain continues.

Many of the respondents were enroute to California (50.84 percent) and Hawaii (14.61 percent), both traditional receiving areas for Filipino migrants.

The family network, operating both at place of origin and at place of destination, provides the migrant with transportation and other expenses attendant to the move. Moreover, relatives are expected to assist byway of financial and moral support accommodations, and job placement in the new environment.

Of the 356 respondents, 50 percent were mainly manual workers (auto mechanics, telephone operators, factory workers, and others); 30 percent had never worked (housewives, students, fresh graduates). Only 20 percent had a professional, administrative, or managerial background. In terms of educational attainment, college graduates had a slight predominance (52 percent) while 48 percent finished only either elementary, high school, or vocational courses.

The study concluded that migration abroad has advantages for Philippine society in general. One advantage is that employed migrants leave positions which can be filled by others; the disadvantage is that those who migrate possess skills needed here at home.

The Philippines' loss is the United States gain.

CSO: 4200/513

PHILIPPINES

SIGNING OF LOAN, TRADE AGREEMENTS MAY BE POSTPONED TO MARCH

HK081530 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 8 Feb 85 p 2

[Text] The signing of the agreement for \$925 million in new loans and \$3 billion in trade financing, originally scheduled for 18 February, may be postponed to March, Manila-based foreign bankers said.

The new loans and the trade financing are included in the financial package which the government has arranged with the country's creditor banks abroad. The documents for these two facilities are ready, but questions on the interpretation of some provisions and the need to recheck some figures are bound to delay the signing, the bankers explained.

Local bankers contacted by BUSINESS DAY said that to them there is nothing meaningful about a targeted date for the signing. They said the banking system has been waiting for the loans package for about a year now. Besides, they said, the local banks' share in the new package will be in the trade financing component, and in view of the current slack in importation, this is not immediately needed.

But they believe that the government wants to sign the agreement with foreign banks as soon as possible to enable the Central Bank to draw from the loans.

The CB, for instance, needs foreign exchange to pay the interest on the foreign debts of the national government, state-owned corporations, including government banks, and the CB itself. It also wants to build up the country's international reserve, which can be done through the trade financing facility. Under the agreement, foreign banks have to deposit with the CB their share of the \$3-billion trade credit lines, if they choose not to deal directly with local banks and if their existing trade related credits to the country are less than those outstanding as of October 1983--the state of the moratorium on the country's debt payments.

Also, the CB has to release foreign exchange to firms which obtained forward covers from it earlier. Sources in banking said a portion of those forward covers--insurance firms get against peso devaluations--has to be paid since CB cannot renew the contracts. In other forward cover contracts, the CB has the option to lengthen the payment period.

The foreign bankers said that since the CB wants to draw from the new loans, it may want to sign the documents before the International Monetary Fund (IMF) finishes reviewing the country's economic performance. One of the requirements for drawing from the new loans is the IMF go-signal.

Referring to the "objections" raised by the solicitor general regarding two provisions of the agreement, the bankers said such questions are usually asked in any loan agreement. They expect these objections to be resolved in the course of communications between the government and the banks.

According to them what is delaying the signing is the negotiation between the CE and the banks regarding the amount each bank should give to the loan package. The banks are supposed to each contribute an amount equivalent to 7.5 percent of their outstanding loans to the country at the start of the moratorium. The bankers said CB figures do not conform with those of some banks.

CSO: 4200/513

PHILIPPINES

REPORTAGE ON NPA, MNLF ACTIVITY, CASUALTIES

Army Overruns Base; Moros Execute NPA's

NC101128 Paris AFP in English 1107 GMT 10 Feb 85

[Text] Cebu City, Philippines, 10 Feb (AFP)--Government troops killed some 100 communist guerrillas in a six-hour siege of a rebel mountain base last month, military authorities here said today.

Army and air force units, backed by two combat helicopters and artillery fire, overran the New People's Army (NPA) southern stronghold on Mindanao Island on 21 January, they said.

Some 100 rebels died before the guerrillas abandoned the training camp in San Miguel town, they said.

The siege details were revealed by General Benjamin Divinagracia, commander of the Army's Third Infantry Division based here, whose troops took part in the siege.

Military spokesman said most of the fatalities were inflicted by a heavy artillery bombardment before the assault. No casualties were reported on the government side.

The rebel camp had printing equipment for publications, a field hospital and living quarters, the spokesmen said.

An unknown number of guerrillas abandoned the camp shortly before it was captured, they added.

The NPA, military wing of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines, has been fighting government troops in the countryside since 1969 and its strongest in Mindanao.

Military officials put the guerrillas' armed strength at 12,000 regulars.

(Meanwhile, in Manila, a top Moslem separatist commander who surrendered yesterday with 500 others to President Ferdinand Marcos said his followers had executed 27 NPA guerrillas since September last year, the official Philippine News Agency (PNA) said.)

(Nur Khan said the executions were revenge for the alleged massacre of 53 Moslems in Davao Province, in southeastern Mindanao, by NPA guerrillas last year, PNA added.)

(He was a top aide to Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) Chief Nur Misuari, who is based in the Middle East.)

(The MNLF, reportedly backed by Libya and other Middle East countries, has been campaigning for Moslem self-rule in Mindanao, the country's second largest island, since the early 1970's. Most Filipinos are Roman Catholic.)

Communist Communications Network 'Busted'

HK080520 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting in English 0400 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] In Echague, Isabela, the military has busted a communications network of the Communist Party of the Philippines connecting Metro Manila and Nueva Vizcaya. This was disclosed by Regional Unified Command Chief Alexander Felix in a security briefing for acting AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Chief Fidel Ramos. General Ramos visted Isabela from Lagawe, Ifugao, for his regular inspection trip of miliary installations in northern Luzon.

Growing Subversion in Manila

HK090415 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 9 Feb 85

[Text] National Police Commission Chairman Teodoro Natividad has expressed concern over the growing threat of subversion in Metro Manila. Natividad said a survey conducted by his office shows a 20 percent increase in subversive activities in the metropolis over the past few months. He said he would propose a bill at the Batasan aiming at combatting the growing threat of subversion. Natividad said that the bill would seek stiff penalties for terrorism.

Town Defense Plan to Counter NPA

HK110442 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 2200 GMT 9 Feb 85

[Text] An integrated town defense plan was discussed by top local and military officials yesterday at the Oriente Hotel in Dumaguete City. The aim of the plan is to combat the threat posed by terrorists and insurrectionists and calls for the active participation of all sectors of society with the support of the military. Yesterday's meeting was attended by Brig Gen Renato Escarme, Brig Gen Isidro de Guzman, Governor Lorenzo Teves and the mayors of the various towns of Negros Oriental. Gov Teves said during the meeting that recent encounters between the army and the NPA show that NPA strength seems to be growing stronger in Negros Oriental.

Infiltrations for 'All-out War'

HK10046 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 9 Feb 85

[Text] The Communist Party of the Philippines and its military arm, the New People's Army, are trying to infiltrate military, police, and civilian government agencies to prepare for an all-out war with the government next year. Brigadier General Dionysio Tan-Gatue, PC [Philippine Constabulary] region commander for Southern Mindanao, said captured documents indicate the communists' projected war. The infiltration is being done through the setting up of national democratic cells in the government agencies. Tan-Gatue said that the masses will actively participate in the war by providing technical and moral support for the communist movement and joining the actual uprising.

CSO: 4200/513

PHILIPPINES

REPORTAGE ON DIFFICULTIES IN SUGAR INDUSTRY

Production Slump Cited

OW080929 Tokyo KYODO in English 0846 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] Manila, 8 Feb (KYODO)--About 150,000 sugar farm and mill workers would be unemployed this year because of a halt in production in about 150,000 hectares of sugar land as the most serious crisis matters one of the Philippines' top agricultural products and dollar earners.

The director of the government's bureau of rural workers said that the figure is "conservative" and based only on the land-man ratio but admitted that some estimates have put it at 250,000.

He said that a slump in production resulted from delays in payments to producers by the government-run National Sugar Trading Corp. (Nasutra), high interest rates on loans to planters which jumped from 18 percent last year to 38 percent this year, and rising cost of labor and fertilizers.

He said that "signals" of what was going to happen to the industry have been appearing since last year. Some sugar farms have been abandoned and some mills were either closing down or cutting production. There was also a 10 percent dislocation in the industry's labor sector last year.

He said that because of the production slump, this year's off season period would last for about seven to nine months, longer than the normal four months.

Labor Ministry officials said that the production slump would result in a drop in national sugar output, from 2.4 million metric tons last year to a low 1.6 million metric tons this year.

More than 5.5 million Filipinos are directly or indirectly dependent on the sugar industry, which contributed about 20 percent of the foreign exchange earnings of the country in the past decade.

Emergency Aid for Workers

HK081517 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 8 Feb 85 pp 1, 2

[By Alberto Rous]

[Text] Labor Minister Blas F. Ople recommended yesterday the granting of three-month emergency loans to some 170,000 workers in Negros Occidental who may be laid off as a result of the global slump in the price of sugar.

Meeting with experts from five ministries, Ople also suggested that displaced workers be hired to work on food crop plantations.

He also proposed that land already foreclosed by the government and private financing institutions be leased to workers organizations. These lands, estimated to be 10,000 hectares, can be planted to cash crops.

Some 170,000 hectares of land planted to sugar have already been left idle by their owners who prefer not to plant to avoid incurring further losses.

Ople said some 170,000 workers may now be idle or about to be laid off as a result of the drop in world sugar price to four U.S. cents a pound, as against the high cost of production which is about 12 cents a pound.

Among those present in the conference were Social Services Minister Sylvia Montes, Minister Jose Leviste of Trade and Industry, Vicente Leogardo of Labor and Employment, Jose Unson of the Philippine Sugar Commission and Filologo Pante of the National Economic and Development Authority.

Also present were representatives of the defense, agriculture, public works and highways ministries, and the Republic Bank, Philippine National Bank, Land Bank and others.

Ople called a series of emergency meetings, the first of which is scheduled on 22 February in Bacolod City where employment prospects for unemployed sugar workers will be discussed.

Ople said a solution similar to the one adopted in 1976 for laid-off workers of the wood industry in Mindanao may be worked out. He said many dislocated workers were absorbed in government and other projects.

The Bureau of Forest Development opened jobs for 30,000 while the Highways Ministry offered 15,000 job-slots in on-going road and infrastructure projects.

CSO: 4200/513

PHILIPPINES

RICE, CORN HARVEST THREATENED BY DROUGHT

HK081453 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 7 Feb 85 p 18

[Text] The government might fail to attain its target harvest of rice and corn this year unless it checks a prolonged dry spell in Cagayan Valley, Central Mindanao, Ilocos and Visayas.

Field reports reaching the Ministry of Agriculture and Food indicate that the dry spell similar to the 1983 drought could affect about 100,000 hectares of rice and corn areas.

These threatened areas are mostly under the government's yellow corn and rice programs.

The dry spell, which started early last month, will affect about 25 percent or 25,100 hectares of the areas under the expanded yellow corn program and 67,800 hectares or almost half of the area covered by the intensified rice production program.

If it remains unchecked, the drought could cause losses from the projected harvests of 176,280 metric tons of rice and 100,400 metric tons of yellow corn, aside from other food crops.

Agriculture and Food Minister Salvador H. Escudero III said yesterday he has requested the Philippine Air Force to conduct "cloud seeding" operations in Cagayan Valley and in Central Mindanao to induce artificial rains.

Other ministry officials, however, said the rainmakers' efforts have been futile because the rains fell in areas not affected by the drought. In some instances, the artificial rains fell on areas where harvest was ongoing, causing more post-harvest losses.

The weather bureau also said that cloud seeding could not really assure sufficient rainfall in the affected areas because it depends on the cloud formation. Sources in the weather bureau, however, said there are no clear indications on whether the conditions will improve or worsen.

They said the occurrence of the dry spell was quite different since most of the affected areas should be having excessive rainfall at this time of the year. The rains did not come due to the sudden change in wind direction.

If the dry spell worsens, imports of rice and corn could increase. The drought which lasted from 1983 to early 1984 resulted in the importation of some 280,000 metric tons of rice last year.

Government projections this year indicate that there will be a rice deficit of 659,000 metric tons, about 400,000 metric tons of which will be offset by the IRPP. [expansion unknown]

The cabinet last month gave the National Food Authority a standby import facility to finance the importation of 300,000 metric tons of rice this year.

The NFA has also programmed to import about 200,000 metric tons of yellow corn this year. The food agency has contracted half of this volume as early as last month.

CSO: 4200/513

PHILIPPINES

BRIEFS

VIRATA ON INDUSTRY RATIONALIZATION--The Ministry of Trade and Industry is now in the final stage of working out an effective rationalization program of industries. Prime Minister Cesar Virata said the program is in line with the national recovery program of the government. He said the rationalization scheme involves the progressive car manufacturing project, export diversification and food stability. He spelled out these measures in yesterday's second regular breakfast conference at the Manila Hotel coffee shop. [Text] [Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 11 Feb 85]

MNLF MILITARY 'ACADEMY'--The Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) has established a military "academy" in the mountains near the boundary of North Cotabato and Sultan Kudarat. Military officers in the region said yesterday that an MNLF faction, headed by Hadji Murad, now has some 100 trainees in the camp. Before, the officers said, MNLF recruits were sent to a nearby country for training. However, Hadji Murad has established his own school to maintain his hold on his recruits who may be influenced by other MNLF factions in a nearby country, they added. Murad, it was learned, has broken away from both the Nur Misuari and Hashim Salamat factions of the MNLF. Intelligence analysts said Murad may be waiting in the wings and later side with the faction that will be dominant. [Text] [Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 12 Feb 85 p 7]

NEW LOANS TO PRIVATE SECTOR--The bulk of the \$925 million in new loans to the country to be received soon will go to the service of the private sector. This was assured by President Marcos yesterday [12 February] during a cabinet meeting in which he refuted claims that the new loans will be used to pay the country's foreign debts. The president said the new money will be utilized to strengthen the economy. He said a substantial part of the loans will be used for the importation of equipment and raw materials needed by private industries. The president said the foreign debts of the country will be paid from its export earnings and non-merchandise income. [Text] [Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 12 Feb 85]

TECHNICAL DIFFICULTIES CAUSE BROWN-OUTS--The brown-outs now affecting the Luzon grid and Metro Manila are due to technical trouble that hit three power plants of the National Power Corporation [NAPOCOR]. This was explained yesterday [12 February] by National Power Corporation President Gabriel Itchon, who said the troubles were caused by leaks in the condenser and boiler

tubes at Sucat 3 and Sucat 4 power plants as well as technical trouble in boiler steam pipe of the Batangas plant. Itchon said emergency measures are now being undertaken to eliminate the power shortage as soon as possible. In view of the situation, Meralco [Manila Electric Company] said it will have 2-hour brown-outs twice a day for residential areas until Saturday. The brown-outs started on Saturday. Commercial areas will also have brown-outs of 2-hour duration once a day. [Text] [Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 12 Feb 85]

REAGAN COMMENTS ON PHILIPPINES--President Ronald Reagan says his administration has good relations with President Marcos and rejects suggestions that the Philippines would be the next Iran. Mr Reagan made the remarks in an interview with THE NEW YORK TIMES. In that interview, President Reagan also expressed hope that parties seeking political power in the Philippines avoid any friction that could be taken advantage of by the communists. He said the United States is trying to be as helpful as it can to prevent the Philippines from becoming the next Iran. [Text] [Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 13 Feb 85]

VIRATA'S FINANCE RELATED TRAVELS--Prime Minister Cesar Virata is expected to go to New York next week to sign the documents on the new money and new trade facilities for the Philippines. Virata arrived in Manila from Paris yesterday afternoon. He held negotiations in Paris for the country's official creditors to seek restructure of the [words indistinct]. Loans extended to the Philippines by the World Bank total \$4.3 billion as of 1 January this year. According to the recent issue of the weekly WORLD BANK NEWS, the loans [word indistinct] finance 99 local projects in all sectors of the Philippine economy. The bulk, however, went to agriculture. [Text] [Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 8 Feb 85 HK]

NACIONALISTA PARTY FORMER VICE PRESIDENT--Nacionalista Party [NP] President Jose Roy says former Vice President Fernando Lopez is welcome to return to the party [words indistinct]. Roy said if Lopez wants to return to join the party, the NP will be glad to have him back. However, Roy said his first choice to succeed him to the NP presidency, should he decide to step down, is Foreign Affairs Minister Arturo Tolentino. According to Roy, the NP is [words indistinct] for the 1986 local elections. [Text] Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 8 Feb 85 HK]

MRS MARCOS OPENS HUMAN RESOURCES CENTER--The first lady, Mrs Imelda Romualdez Marcos, opens tomorrow the national center and training facilities of the Philippine Human Resources Development Center at the University of Life in Pasig, Metro Manila. The inauguration will start the full operation of the center's (?main) program. The center is one of five established by the Association of Southeast Nations [ASEAN] for human resources development. The project, which [words indistinct] to Executive Order 75, will [words indistinct]. [Text] [Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 11 Feb 85 HK]

ZAMBOANGA NPA SURRENDER--One hundred and ninety rebels and sympathizers of the New People's Army have surrendered to the Second Military Police Battalion at Dinas Town in Zamboanga del Sur and swore allegiance to the republic. The newly surrendered rebels were reported to have been operating in the barangays around Dinas Town and were headed by an unnamed barangay captain. The rebels also surrendered their firearms to the authorities. [Text] [Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 6 Feb 85 HK]

\$3 BILLION IN TRADE FACILITIES--Approval of \$3 billion in trade facilities is expected to be received this month from 483 creditor banks to the Philippines. This was said by Prime Minister Cesar Virata at a meeting with newsmen during a breakfast conference at the Manila Club. Virata said that approval of the trade facilities will provide additional livelihood for the country. He added that the trade facilities will enable the government to make regular payments for imported raw materials and equipment needed to restructure the country's economy. Included in the \$3 billion trade facility is an \$11 million financial package requested by the government for its national recovery program. [Text] [Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 1 Feb 85]

CSO: 4211/36

THAILAND

POST PREVIEWS ASEAN FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING

BK110147 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 11 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] ASEAN Foreign Ministers are expected today to reaffirm full support for Thailand and denounce the Vietnamese offensive in Kampuchea and border violations.

The ministers, who arrived last night, are also expected to reiterate support for the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

The international community will be urged to increase its support for the Khmer people politically and militarily, sources said.

The ministers are also expected to call for direct talks between Hanoi and the coalition, the sources said.

Final details of the joint statement, worked out by ASEAN foreign ministry officials on Saturday, were being looked over by the ministers last night at a working dinner.

The ministers will issue two statements, one today and another tomorrow, during their stay in Bangkok.

Today's will concentrate on Kampuchea while tomorrow's will focus on ASEAN-Pacific cooperation with the United States, New Zealand, Australia and Japan.

The forthcoming Afro-Asian meeting marking the 30th anniversary of the Afro-Asian conference to be held in Jakarta in April is also expected to be a topic of tomorrow's statement.

Apart from voicing support for Thailand and condemning Vietnamese incursions, the ministers are expected to call on Hanoi to halt the offensive.

The proposal for direct talks between the coalition and Hanoi was voiced separately by the ministers in New York last year.

Sources said the renewed call reflects the growing political stature of the Khmer coalition, but Vietnam had ignored all appeals for restraint.

The joint statement is expected to go over the Association's efforts towards a political settlement in Kampuchea and pinpoint reasons why ASEAN's efforts have failed.

The ministers will repeat their position urging a withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, sources said.

They are also expected to call for self-determination for the Kampuchean people and urge national reconciliation as proposed by coalition President Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

The ministers believe the national unity of Kampuchea is only possible through the participation of all Khmers and self-determination can be achieved under international supervision.

Current trends in the warming-up of relations between the superpowers are also expected to be touched on.

Sources said the statement will try to show Hanoi that it is isolating itself in the region by pursuing aggressive policies and it will be urged to pursue the development of Vietnam.

In their statement, the ministers are expected to voice appreciation of the peace shuttle by United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and extend their hopes that he use his office to pursue a settlement.

Malaysian Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithaudeen said the ministers will review recent developments in Kampuchea. There may be new proposals on the issue when the developments are discussed.

But Mr Ahmad said the ball was in Vietnam's court.

Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja of Indonesia, Singapore's Suppiah Dhanabalan and Brunei's Y. A. M. P. G. Laila Kanun Diraja P. G. Bahrin arrived after Mr Rithauddeen.

All were welcomed by ACM Sitthi Sawetsila. Philippines Foreign Minister Arturo Tolentino arrived later at 8 p.m.

Speaking about the Afro-Asian meeting, Dr Mochtar said the session would be a good opportunity for Prince Sihanouk and Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong to meet.

After their joint statement today, the ministers will call on Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon and later meet leaders of the Khmer Coalition in Bangkok.

CSO: 4200/511

THAILAND

NATION REVIEW ON SITTHI'S VISIT TO KUWAIT

BK040256 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 4 Feb 85 pp 1, 2

[By Kawi Chongkitthawon]

[Text] Kuwait--Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila yesterday welcomed a statement by United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar that the UN should station a peace keeping force along the Thai-Kampuchean border and that he will bring up the idea with his ASEAN counterparts [sentence as published].

Sitthi told reporters that the ongoing Iran-Iraq conflict is a "tragic war" which would need the utmost "compromise and flexibility" on both sides to resolve the problem. Thailand will use its newly-won position in the UN Security Council to contribute positively to peace and security in the Middle East by supporting all UN relevant solutions, he said.

There will soon be contact between the Gulf Cooperation Council and ASEAN and "we want to see a closer relation and cooperation between the two groupings," he said.

There will soon be contact between the Gulf Cooperation Council and ASEAN and "we want to see a closer relation and cooperation between the two groupings," he said.

The visiting foreign minister also said that he welcomed the recent talks on nuclear disarmament between the U.S. and USSR. "When the two superpowers have a positive dialogue, it will have a great global impact," he said.

The Thai delegation made a visit to the Kuwait Oil Company Saturday at Ahmad I and had talks with senior officials of the company. Sitthi also met briefly with the ambassadors from Malaysia and Indonesia and the counsellor from the Philippines.

On bilateral ties with Kuwait, Sitthi said he accepted the counterdraft presented by the Kuwaiti authorities on the proposal to set up a joint commission on trade and economic cooperation with Thailand. The agreement will be further studied and will soon be signed on the ministerial level by both sides, he said. Sitthi and his delegation were scheduled to leave for Muscat, Oman last night for the final leg of their Gulf States tour.

THAILAND

POST HAILS ASEAN FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING

BK110201 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 11 Feb 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Timely Meet for ASEAN Members"]

[Text] The ASEAN Foreign Ministers are gathered here at a most opportune moment. Whether the timing has been carefully designed or not does not matter. Thailand's ASEAN partners--Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines and Singapore--have come to Bangkok during a determined offensive by Vietnamese occupation forces against Khmer Nationalist troops when the invaders of Kampuchea had made several incursions into Thai territory or fired artillery into Thai villages. Their presence in our capital demonstrates ASEAN solidarity behind Thailand at a time of stress and of efforts to destabilise peace and security in Southeast Asia.

The ASEAN Foreign Ministers, with their special meeting today, also show to the rest of the world that they stand firm on the United Nations General Assembly resolutions calling upon Vietnam to withdraw its forces from Kampuchea and to permit the Khmer people to exercise self-determination with full sovereignty and independence. This reaffirmation has become important following the visit to this region of the United Nations Secretary-General who during a visit to Hanoi had felt that Vietnam was trying to reach a compromise whereas it was really rehashing old proposals to give the false impression that it was sincere. Vietnam is trying to turn the whole issue of its invasion and occupation of Kampuchea into something else in order to maintain the domination it has imposed by arms upon its small neighbour.

It is essential under such circumstances to bring the affair back to the basics. Vietnam ignores the fact of its efforts to colonise Kampuchea and refuses to discuss the matter of Kampuchea, giving the excuse that it is an internal affairs. Hanoi is obviously trying to "fool" the world that it is not already interfering in the domestic situation of Kampuchea--which it is this very day still doing. Its forces are inside Kampuchea imposing its will upon the Khmer people. It is important to make this clear to the people of the world.

The ASEAN Foreign Ministers who will meet the three leaders of three factions comprising the Democratic Kampuchea coalition government this evening are openly declaring their full support for the DK government as the legal administration of Kampuchea. The DK composed of the communist Khmer Rouge, the

non-communist Khmer People's National Liberation Front and the neutralist group led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of the DK, has been united to fight for the restoration of Khmer national identity and territorial integrity.

ASEAN is also coming out strongly in favour of continued unqualified backing for the Democratic Kampuchea coalition headed by Prince Sihanouk (of the Sihanoukists), DK leader Vice President Khieu Samphan (of the Khmer Rouge) and DK Prime Minister of Son Sann (of the KPNLF). This is significant in view of the setback at Ampil inflicted upon the KPNLF--the withdrawal of the KPNLF from Ampil is now considered a strategic retreat for regrouping and regaining of strength to fight back against the Vietnamese invaders.

As is well known, the Soviet Union is supplying armaments to the Vietnamese to help them make their occupation of Kampuchea permanent and other USSR bloc countries are also providing material support. If there is such open backing for the Vietnamese invasion, why is it not possible for the ASEAN countries and their friends like the United States give active assistance to the Democratic Kampuchea Government which they as well as an overwhelmingly large majority of the United Nations members recognise as the only legitimate government of Kampuchea.

There is no need whatsoever to hide our support for a government which we consider to be the rightful and legal administration of that country.

CSO: 4200/511

THAILAND

SUPREME COMMAND ON 'FRANK DISCUSSION' WITH PRESS

BK040251 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 4 Feb 85 p 5

[Text] The Supreme Command will invite representatives from all Bangkok-based newspapers except MATICHON daily on a "frank discussion" this week with spokesmen from all the armed forces to seek cooperation from the mass media in reporting military and security affairs, an informed source told THE NATION yesterday.

The invitation will be extended today to news editors or their equivalent, the source said.

He said Supreme Command Chief-of-Staff Gen Pathom Soemsin will chair the "press conference" on the "public relations policy" of the armed forces.

The secretaries from the Supreme Command, the army, the navy and the air force will also be present at the meeting at the Supreme Command.

MATICHON has been excluded from the list of the mass media representatives because of its ongoing legal dispute with Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek, who recently filed a libel lawsuit against the publication. MATICHON reporters are now also restricted, being denied entry in military zones.

The meeting was planned because "the military does not want to see the repetition of a legal row like the MATICHON case," the source said.

He said the military did not want ill feelings to prevail between the military and the mass media.

"Some newspapers have reported wrong stories which are misleading and causing confusion both in the rank and file of the armed forces and among the people," the source said.

CSO: 4200/512

THAILAND

PAPER URGES USSR TO HEED ASEAN PLEA ON CAMBODIA

BK080157 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 8 Feb 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Moscow Should Welcome ASEAN Diplomatic Move"]

[Text] The concerted diplomatic moves by members of ASEAN to ask the Soviet Union to influence Vietnam to end her occupation of Kampuchea and end military supplies that keeps the Kampuchean war going, were extremely well-timed. It has long been theorized that Vietnam is fighting against the Khmer resistance forces with a set deadline--the deadline being the end of this dry season. Vietnam now has had more successes than during the past dry seasons but she is tackling the most difficult problem of fighting the Khmer Rouge.

Further, the ASEAN diplomatic initiative takes into cognizance that the Soviet Union, as a superpower, has a role to play in Southeast Asia as in other parts of the world and that she must use her influence and power to bring about peace. While this may be correct in diplomatic language, it also vaguely hints that the Soviet Union has achieved her military aims in this part of the world.

As has been made crystal clear in both Afghanistan and in Ethiopia, the Soviet Union is totally callous to the sufferings of the people and actually would not care as to how many Vietnamese or Kampucheans died or whether their economies have already collapsed or are near collapse. What the Russians want are the military bases of Danang and Cam Ranh Bay and, if possible, Kompong Som in Kampuchea. They have got it and it would be in their interest to wind down the guerrilla war in Kampuchea and force Vietnam to some meaningful talk.

She has far bigger problems to worry about. The Kremlin does not know how long the ailing President Konstantin Chernenko will last and whether there will be an internal succession battle that would leave a divided Politburo. Russians are getting killed in Afghanistan in steadily increasing numbers and war there is not going well at all. Her close alliance with India is teetering with a Russian involved in the spy scandal.

The timing is also good because China has openly come out and said that she will have to interfere and teach a "second lesson" to Vietnam and Prince Norodom Sihanouk has repeated the same saying that China will not allow the resistance forces to crumble in the face of the vicious Vietnamese onslaught.

The Soviet Union will not like such an eventuality. Soviet Ambassador Valentin Kasatkin told Foreign Ministry's Permanent Secretary Asa Sarasin that he blamed "outside interference by a third country" for the stalemate.

He need not have been so diplomatic since it is obvious that China is involved in the Kampuchean conflict and is the only arms supplier to the resistance forces. If China does move in full strength against Vietnam--we sincerely hope that will not be necessary--it will unsettle Soviet plans in Vietnam. We believe that when the ambassadors in various ASEAN capitals report back to Moscow, the ASEAN viewpoint will be seriously considered because it will present a very good and dignified way of settling one of the thorny problems that is facing the Kremlin.

CSO: 4200/512

THAILAND

CHIANG MAI PLANS WELCOME FOR PRC'S LI XIANNIAN

BK081501 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] PRC President Li Xiannian and his wife, Mrs Lin Jiamei, accompanied by a 52-man entourage including the mass media group, will visit Thailand as guests of their majesties the king and the queen 11-15 March. During their stay in Thailand, the PRC president and his wife will also visit Chiang Mai. They are scheduled to arrive at the Chiang Mai airport on 14 March.

A meeting was held in Chiang Mai Province this morning in preparation for the welcome of the royal guests. It was presided over by Chiang Mai Governor Chaiya Phunsiriwong and attended by Deputy Director General of the Foreign Ministry's Protocol Department Niphon Sathaphon and PRC Vice Minister of State Security (Tao Ti Zhu). According to the plan, the PRC president and his wife will be welcomed when they arrive at the Chiang Mai airport by a group of traditional dancers. On the same day, they will observe cottage industries, such as wood carving, silver work, umbrella work, and weaving at Bo Sang and San Kamphaeng villages in San Kamphaeng District, Chiang Mai Province. In the evening, the Chiang Mai governor and his wife will host a Khan Tok dinner in honor of the guests. On 15 March the PRC president will observe elephant work at Mae Sa village in Mae Rim District, Chiang Mai, before returning home.

CSO: 4207/130

THAILAND

PAPER ON SITTHI SAWETSILA'S TOUR OF GULF STATES

BK080255 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 8 Feb 85 pp 1, 2

[*"Analysis"* of the result of Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila's Gulf tour by Kaw Chongkitthawon]

[Excerpts] Muscat--In the realm of diplomacy and politics, the first ever visit to the Gulf states by Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila and his 34-member delegation which ended yesterday, was able to achieve two important things: first, a comprehensive exchange of opinions between Arab and Thai leaders on the all-important Middle East problems; and second, a forthright explanation of the Thai Government's policy toward the Muslim minority in southern Thailand.

The 12-day trip began and ended amid a flurry of earnest diplomatic moves among the Gulf countries to end the Iran-Iraq war. With such timelessness, Thailand for the first time was able to listen to first-hand information and observations from Arab leaders in the region, including Saudi Foreign Minister Prince (Sa'ud al-Faysal, Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sheikh as-Sabah, and Omani Foreign Minister Yusuf al-Alawi 'Abdallah, who represented the moderate voice in the area--and in Thailand's opinion--the most stabilizing force for peace and security in the Gulf.

Sitthi also used the occasion to spell out Thailand's policy towards the Middle East problems, particularly on issues such as the Iran-Iraq war, the Palestinian question, the Lebanon crisis, and the security of the Strait of Hormuz.

As the first ASEAN foreign minister to visit the region, Sitthi also spoke on behalf of ASEAN on their policy toward the Middle East, and proposed that there should be more high-level contacts between ASEAN and the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC).

Of domestic concern, the Thai delegation was able to explain the Thai Government's policy towards the Muslims living in southern Thailand to these leaders. Attempts have been made by the Thai side to explain the true condition of the minority even though it is considered to be a very sensitive factor in Thailand's relations with Arab countries.

In the discussion with the Kuwaiti leaders, Sitthi was told that they heard stories about alleged maltreatment of Muslims in southern Thailand. They also suggested that the Thai Government keep various Arab governments informed about the condition of the Muslim minority in the south. Although this issue was one of prime concerns among Arab countries, it was not brought up in the recent OIC meeting.

Sitthi assured them that Thailand gives the same opportunities to the minority, and in fact, the Muslims are being given more privileges in many areas, such as in education.

A senior Foreign Ministry official told THE NATION that the Thai Government's public relations overseas has been inadequate, especially in the Middle East.

He said that a certain separatist group was able to disseminate incorrect information about the conditions of Thai Muslims in the area, putting the blame on the central government for the alleged maltreatment.

A clear and true picture of the relations between the Thai Government and the Thai Muslims, the official said, is essential as a stepping stone to better cooperation between Thailand and the Arab world as a whole.

The official also told the Gulf states leaders that their fact-finding mission to southern Thailand would be welcome to look into various rural development programmes, some of which were financed by Arab countries, and to assess the true condition of the Thai Muslims.

CSO: 4200/512

THAILAND

FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES VISIT TO GULF STATES

BK081042 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Statement by Thai Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila upon his 8 February arrival at Dow Muang airport from a visit to Saudi Arabia, Oman and Kuwait--recorded]

[Text] The aim of our visit included political, economic, labor, monetary, and investment issues. During the trip, we had a chance to build personal contacts. Personal relations are an important matter. Once we are acquainted with each other, it is easy to talk. It also helps political relations. As for political issues, we already know each other's attitude, but such visits enable us to exchange views extensively. We were able to explain our problems better, particularly the Cambodian problem--its basis, the reason for ASEAN's current stand, and why we attach significance to security and the refugee problem. It also enables them to learn about other issues.

As we are a member of the UN Security Council, they wanted to meet with us. I think that because we are a member of the UN Security Council, many people have invited us to visit. They want us to know about their problems. We had a chance to learn about problems of countries in the Persian Gulf. The Gulf states have an organization just like ours. It is the Gulf Cooperation Council. It was established after ASEAN. The relations between its members are still loose, not like ours. It was set up 3 years ago, after the Iraq-Iran war started. I told them that my visit was not only on behalf of Thailand, but also on behalf of ASEAN.

CSO: 4207/130

THAILAND

UN ENVOY ON SRV OFFENSIVE, UN CHIEF'S VISIT

BK050117 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 5 Feb 85 p 3

[By Phichai Chunsuksawat]

[Excerpts] While Thailand lacks experience as a new member of the United Nations Security Council, the Foreign Ministry is ready to deal with any issue raised there, ambassador to the UN, M. L. Phiraphong Kasemsi said yesterday.

Ambassador Phiraphong, who left for New York last night, said the ministry planned to set up a committee to study any issue raised in the council while areas of responsibility had already been assigned among Thai mission staff in New York.

The ambassador made the comments in an interview with the BANGKOK POST which also dealt with the peace shuttle by UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

Asked if Thailand planned to raise the ongoing Vietnamese offensive in the council, Ambassador Phiraphong said he had not been ordered to make such a move and denied that a conflict existed if the country did raise the issue.

"Each member country has the right to raise an issue which affects the stability of countries in the Security Council," he said, adding, "Even non-members of the council have this right."

Ambassador Phiraphong said that representatives of the Khmer coalition may raise the issue if they so desired and since the fighting near the border affected Thailand, the country had the right to raise the issue.

He said that the secretary-general also had the right to raise any issue he felt the council should handle.

Commenting on Mr Perez de Cuellar's peace shuttle, the ambassador said that neither the government nor the ministry even thought the secretary-general would make a breakthrough on the issue during his visit.

He added that Vietnamese activities before, during and after the UN chief's visit also showed that Hanoi did not expect such a breakthrough.

He said that although some parties had called the UN chief's visit to Hanoi and Thailand a failure, he saw numerous benefits.

"The UN chief's visit benefits the country a great deal because it has re-focussed world attention on the problem," he said, adding that more nations now have a better understanding of the problem.

With the secretary-general having seen with his own eyes the hardship caused by Vietnamese attacks on Khmer civilian camps Thailand had benefited, he said.

Ambassador Phiraphong said he believed that the UN chief was deeply concerned about the Kampuchean problem, not only the political aspect but also the human suffering it had caused.

Regarding Mr Perez de Cuellar's proposal that the UN will consider deploying troops on the western Kampuchean border, Ambassador Phiraphong said the idea must be studied by Thailand and ASEAN.

He said, however, that this was not a move which will help solve the problem, but was a proposal to be considered once the Vietnamese announced a total, unconditional withdrawal of its troops from Kampuchea.

"At this stage I believe the Vietnamese are not prepared to make any such commitment," he said.

CSO: 4200/511

THAILAND

ECONOMIC MINISTERS ADOPT 24-POINT PACKAGE

BK050153 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 5 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] Loss-ridden state enterprises will be done away with and opponents will be dealt with by the law, the government announced yesterday.

The policy was among a 24-point package of measures adopted by the Council of Economic Ministers yesterday in an effort to bail the country out of its economic slump.

Under the policy, described by the government as a question of "national survival," enterprises would be sold partially or completely or dissolved.

Ministers are to report back to the Finance Ministry's Fiscal Policy Office within two months to stipulate which agencies should be sold off.

The elimination of trouble-plagued enterprises was firm government policy and ministers were told to continue with their consideration to decide the fate of ailing units.

Government spokesman Trairong Suwannakhiri denied the government had shown it was afraid of facing political repercussions by not saying when ailing agencies would be despatched.

"The measures approved today show that the government has a firm decision on this issue," he said. The government was not frightened by opposition from those against the plan, he claimed.

Any proposals by ministers for handling state enterprises would be forwarded to the economic ministers for approval before going into effect, Dr Trairong said.

The government would continue to run ailing state enterprises which were public utilities if the private sector showed no interest in taking them over. But measures would be introduced to ensure increased efficiency and self-reliance, he said.

This would also mean the service fees of these state enterprises would increase to ensure their survival.

"The government is no longer in a position to keep on providing subsidies to these state enterprises like during the past 20 years," he said.

Dr Trairong did not specify which enterprises would be sold to the private sector, saying only that those which were in line to be taken over would not be related to national security.

He said other economic measures approved yesterday would also be given equal importance in implementation.

The measures essentially emphasised the strict tightening of the government budget, the promotion of Thai goods by state agencies and private firms, and the setting of a 200,000-million-baht export target this year.

CSO: 4200/511

THAILAND

COMPANY TO BEGIN MANUFACTURING WEAPONS IN APRIL

BK090329 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 9 Feb 85 p 20

[Text] Thailand's first firearms manufacturer will start producing war weapons for the armed forces in April, a senior executive of the firm said yesterday.

Krairat Manadamrongtham, chairman of the Rungphaisan Industry Co, yesterday demonstrated his company's products at a ranger camp in Pak Thong Chai District, Nakhon Ratchasima.

Mr Krairat said the firm was authorised by the Defence Ministry last December to produce, repair, and develop war weapons and equipment for the military and the police.

The company will produce M79 grenade launchers, RPG2 and RPG7 launchers, commando versions of the U.S.-made M16 assault rifle, spare barrels for 5.56mm assault rifles, and for 7.62mm, 12.7mm and 20mm machine guns.

Among the weapons demonstrated yesterday was a prototype of an RPS M001 assault rifle which cost Mr Krairat almost two million baht and two years of hard work to develop.

The rifle--a cross between an M16 and a Russian-made AK47--is the fruit of Mr Krairat's 20 years of interest in weaponry. It is gas-operated and uses .223 calibre (5.56mm) cartridges.

With an initial investment of 650 million baht, the company's factory located in Min Buri will start manufacturing war weapons for the armed forces in April. It will also assemble 11,400 SIG automatic pistols under the SIG Swiss Co's licence.

The company plans to invest billions of baht over the next 10 years to produce assault rifles, light and heavy machineguns, as well as ammunition.

Mr Krairat said the country could expect to save a great deal in defence budget as his company's products would cost much less than imported goods. He said M79 grenade launchers and RPG2 launchers made by his company would cost about 7,000 baht each--about half the price of imported products.

CSO: 4200/511

THAILAND

CALL FOR DISMISSAL OF 'ECONOMIC MINISTERS'

BK080205 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 8 Feb 85 p 5

[Text] Ten Chat Thai MPs sent the prime minister an open letter yesterday urging him to fire his economic ministers.

The call came amidst attempts by "Young Turk" factions of the Social Action and Democratic parties--both coalition partners--to press their leaders to push for a cabinet reshuffle before April.

Chaiyaphun MP Aram Lowira and nine of his colleagues said Gen Prem Tinsulanon should fire the ministers for the following reasons:

--Farmers were suffering from depressed prices for produce such as corn, sugar and tapioca.

--Commodity prices were rising and the government seemed incapable of stopping them.

--The trade deficit and huge foreign loans have caused unprecedented economic instability.

--The behaviour of the economic ministers has led to rumours of corruption and personal interest.

CSO: 4200/511

THAILAND

ARMY PLANS TO ACQUIRE LONG-RANGE HOWITZERS

BK091419 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 9 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] The Royal Thai Army [RTA] plans to spend 500 million baht on 20 long-range howitzers to improve its firepower in the face of the Vietnamese military presence in Kampuchea.

A military source told the BANGKOK POST yesterday the purchase of the 155-mm artillery pieces would add up two new battalions.

The source said the RTA was considering the Austrian-made GH N-45 APU (Auxiliary Propulsion Unit) and the South African Gun Howitzer G-5.

Both guns have a range of up to 40 kilometres. Presently, the army relies on American-made 155-mm artillery pieces with a maximum range of 38 kilometres.

The mainstay of the Thai artillery are 105-mm and 155-mm howitzers while the Vietnamese in Kampuchea use 105-mm, 130-mm and 155-mm pieces.

The source said the advantage of the Austrian-made GH N-45 APU was its high mobility, which made it ideal for close ground support.

The APU version, which is equipped with a motorised unit, offers a number of advantages for instance: quick concentration movements in difficult terrain, quick change of position, reduction of time required for deployment and displacement and easy handling.

Supreme Commander General Athit Kamlang-ek was understood to have approved the purchase plan but the final decision will rest with a screening committee chaired by Army Chief-of-Staff General Banhop Bunnak.

The source said the Artillery Division earlier favoured the Austrian weapon but it was told to consider the other options.

A team of army officers will soon leave for South Africa to inspect the G-5, and the source said he expected the RTA to place an order for 20 155-mm howitzers this year. The source said also the RTA had recently turned down an offer from Aerospace & Defence Co for a multiple rocket launching system because it was too expensive.

CSO: 4200/511

THAILAND

PREM, SRI LANKAN PREMIER DISCUSS RELATIONS

BK110149 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 11 Feb 85 p 3

[Excerpt] Thailand has asked Sri Lanka to help bring a private delegation of gem dealers for talks with their Thai counterpart to resolve business problems.

Foreign Minister ACM Sitthi Sawetsila said yesterday he had raised the matter with Sri Lankan Prime Minister Ranasinghe Premadasa during a meeting on Saturday.

The Sri Lankan premier met with Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon for two hours yesterday to discuss bilateral relations and regional problems.

ACM Sitthi said the gem problem was brought to attention when the Thai Gem Dealers Association petitioned that Thai merchants were arrested without trial in Sri Lanka.

He quoted the Sri Lankan premier as saying that between 300-400 Thai merchants have been blacklisted by the Sri Lankan authorities for alleged involvement in gem smuggling.

ACM Sitthi said that he could not confirm if Thai merchants were actually engaged in such activity.

CSO: 4200/511

THAILAND

SRV SAID 'TRYING TO FOOL WORLD' ON CAMBODIA

BK050055 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 5 Feb 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Nothing New in Hanoi's Stance"]

[Text] Vietnam has been trying to fool the world with old proposals dressed as new. It has conditioned withdrawal of its troops from Kampuchea on the elimination of the Pol Pot force. It has also stated that it would respect the right of the Kampuchean people to self-determination, with particular reference to their return to normal lives, only with the destruction of Pol Pot elements. Free general elections should be held under international supervision. A conference attended by a limited number of nations should be held to discuss the problem of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Participants should be restricted to every country in the region and outside countries with direct involvement in the area or which are interested in promoting regional peace and stability.

Hanoi's proposals contain hardly any new substance but is couched in language designed to persuade countries tending to its points of view to accept them without question. The Vietnamese leadership also intends to project a new image of being truly interested in peace in the region, whether it is really sincere or not. With these proposals Vietnam hopes to cover-up the origins of the Kampuchean problem, namely, the invasion and occupation of Kampuchea by Vietnamese forces, and thus to turn away the attention of the peoples of the world from this genuine issue.

The proposals concerning self-determination for the Khmer people (excluding Pol Pot supporters) and general elections under international supervision are obviously a trap for the unwary or those uninitiated in the tricky ways of Hanoi. Nothing is mentioned about terms of reference or role and duties of the international supervisors or who they would be. It would appear that Vietnam plans to let the Heng Samrin regime organise the elections. The Heng Samrin regime, it must be pointed out, has been set up in Phnom Penh as Hanoi's puppet.

No details have been given on the proposed international conference on peace and stability in Southeast Asia with the main participants being countries in the region. However, it should be recalled that the Indochine foreign ministers meeting in Ho Chi Minh City in 1981 and in Vientiane in 1984 proposed an

international conference to consider matters affecting regional peace and stability but not including the Kampuchean problem. Vietnam has always made it clear that it did not consider Kampuchea a problem.

If such a conference is held, it will be concerned with topics which serve the interests of Vietnam and it will also be contrary to the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and the International Conference on Kampuchea (ICK) which call upon Vietnam to withdraw its forces from Kampuchea and to allow the Khmer people to determine their own destiny. These resolutions have been supported by huge majorities in the General Assembly every year.

Vietnam's references to the United States and its role in the peace and stability of Southeast Asia are presumably meant to use the U.S. Congress and American public opinion to prevent the U.S. administration from more vigorous opposition to the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea and to open the way for U.S. economic assistance. Such references indicate clearly that Hanoi is concerned about the consultations over relationships between China and the Soviet Union.

Vietnam's attitude is still apparently one of trying to settle the Kampuchean problem by military means to achieve its own purpose which is domination over Kampuchea and, indeed, over the rest of the Indochina peninsula. It seems to favour military means to a political solution. Hanoi's condition for withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea--the elimination of Pol Pot forces--shows that it is interested only in maintaining its puppet, Heng Samrin, in power in Phnom Penh, and that it will continue military means to ensure this.

Whatever Vietnam says has to be weighed very carefully against the historical background of the way it has been able to influence American public opinion which had been unaware of its true intentions and against the fact that Vietnam has always been determined to attain the objectives it has set itself by all means possible. Any show of "reasonableness" is only a tactical manoeuvre. There is no change in objectives.

CSO: 4200/511

THAILAND

DEFENSE MINISTRY TO SELL TWO LOSING ENTERPRISES

BK061430 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 6 Feb 85 p 3

[Text] The Defence Ministry will sell two loss-ridden state enterprises under its administration to the private sector in response to the government's privatisation plan.

In an interview with the WORLD this morning, Deputy Defence Minister Phaniang Kantarat said the ministry would privatise the military-run Glass Organisation and the Preserved Food Organisation.

Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon, who is also defence minister, had approved the decision, he said.

ACM Phaniang said that the Defence Ministry agreed in principle that it would maintain the operations of some state enterprises that provide logistic supplies for the armed forces, even though they are running at a loss.

These state firms include the Battery Organisation, the Textile Organisation and the Tanning Organisation.

Interior Minister Sitthi Chirarot, meanwhile, said that the Interior Ministry would like to keep all major enterprises under its administration despite their financial problems.

There were indications that most of these enterprises would be able to stand on their own feet and even make a profit, he said.

The state firms under the Interior Ministry include the Provincial Electricity Authority, the Metropolitan Electricity Authority, the Expressway and Rapid Transit Authority of Thailand, the National Housing Authority, the Metropolitan Waterworks Authority, the Provincial Waterworks Authority and the Marketing Organisation.

Governor Kasem Chatikawanit of the Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand said he agreed with the privatisation plan but cautioned that it would be difficult to sell the loss ridden firms to the private sector. Other state enterprises expected to come under the privatisation plan include the Cold Storage Organisation, the Dairy Farming Promotion Organisation, the Bang Pa-in Paper Mill, the Industrial Estate Authority of Thailand, the Mines Organisation and the Offshore Mining Organisation.

THAILAND

BRIEFS

THREE SUSPECTED COMMUNIST INSURGENTS ARRESTED--Nakhon Si Thammarat--Three suspected communist insurgents wanted on murder charges were arrested yesterday in this southern province, police reported. Kit Khunyo, 25, Yop Sophakit, 24, and Rong Krobkhamchon, 20, were arrested by a police patrol unit in Village Group 3 of Tambon Phrom Lok in Phrom Khiri District. Police also seized .357 and .38 calibre pistols from them. In another development, three insurgents surrendered to the provincial Internal Security Operations Command (ISOC) in nearby Phatthalung Province this morning. Suchat Phongchu, Pramot Phongchu and Nikhom Nuandoem also handed over two AK rifles, a shotgun and more than 90 rounds of ammunition to ISOC officials. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 6 Feb 85 p 3 BK]

HUNGARIAN TRADE DELEGATION--Mr Tibor Melega, deputy minister of the Ministry of Foreign Trade of Hungary, yesterday met with Thai deputy minister of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at the Thai Ministry for talks on economic relations between the two countries. Dr Melega said Hungary is keen to expand its investments in Thailand. In addition, both Thai and Hungarian delegations also agreed to set up a trade joint committee with purpose to expand bilateral relations on trade and economic. [sentence as heard] [Text] [Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1030 GMT 1 Feb 85 BK]

48 LAO REFUGEES REPATRIATED--Forty-eight Lao refugees returned to Laos on Wednesday under the voluntary repatriation programme. An informed police source said that the Lao, who had been housed at a holding centre in Ubon Rathchathani, were handed over to Lao authorities by Phibun Managsahan District officer Phichit Sisae at Chong Mek border pass. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 3 Feb 85 p 3 BK]

PRC OFFICIALS ARRIVE FOR DISCUSSIONS--A group of Chinese officials arrived here yesterday to help Thai officials prepare for Chinese Communist Party Chairman Li Xiannian's visit here in March. Deputy Prime Minister Prachuap Suntharagkun said yesterday that the Chinese would hold talks with Foreign Ministry officials before the visit scheduled for 11 to 15 March. Chairman Li Xiannian will visit here as a guest of His Majesty the King. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 7 Feb 85 p 5 BK]

SITTHI ON UN'S DMZ PROPOSAL--Thailand's foreign minister has expressed satisfaction with the UN proposal for a peaceful settlement of the Cambodian issue. Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sithi Sawetsila, who is paying a 4-day official visit to Kuwait, has expressed his satisfaction with a proposal set forth by UN Secretary General Javier Perez du Cuello to seek a peaceful solution to the Cambodia problem. The United Nations has proposed that a peace-keeping force be organized and stationed at the Thai-Cambodian border. The Thai foreign minister will discuss this proposal with the other ASEAN member countries. [Text] [Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 6 Feb 85 BK]

SOVIET BALLET VISIT PLAN APPROVED--The cabinet yesterday approved a plan by the Public Welfare Council of Thailand to host the world-famous Bolshoi Ballet of the Soviet Union in Bangkok in October-December this year. The cabinet was told by the Foreign Ministry the staging of the ballet here will be within the framework of the cultural exchange programme between the two countries without any long-term commitment. [Text] [Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 6 Feb 85 p 1 BK]

CSO: 4200/512

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

VNA ON REAGAN'S 'THREATS' TOWARD NEW ZEALAND

OW100747 Hanoi VNA in English 0713 GMT 10 Feb 85

[Text] Hanoi, 10 Feb (VNA)--The world people are warmly welcoming the New Zealand Government's non-nuclear policy.

The New Zealand Government has proved that it is living up to its commitment and respects its people's will, thus meeting the aspiration of all nations in the region.

The Reagan Administration's brazen threats to and pressure on New Zealand have further unmasked the true nature of the U.S. imperialists and the war-seeking policy of the Washington administration.

The present contradiction within the Anzus bloc, especially since the U.S. began deploying its new strategy in Asia and the Pacific and its plan to take war into the outer space, springs from the New Zealand people's growing struggle to turn their country into a nuclear-free zone; to prohibit U.S. nuclear-powered warships' entry in New Zealand ports and to demand the withdrawal of New Zealand from the Anzus bloc.

The fact that Washington declared not to participate in the joint military exercise of the Anzus bloc next March, to cancel a U.S. visit of a New Zealand parliamentary mission and declared its punitive measures on trade towards Wellington has further proved the Reagan Administration's bad attitude.

Vietnam supports the just struggle of the New Zealand Government and people and at the same time supports the Australian people's move for turning their country into a nuclear-free zone.

The Australian people held that it is not necessary to establish an alliance with the United States. Such an alliance may endanger Australia in the 80's. The Australian people's pressure aimed at demanding their government to decide on 5 February not to allow the U.S. to use Australian territory for the testing of the MX nuclear missile has further widened the rift in the Anzus bloc.

CSO: 4200/505

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

HAVANA MEETING MARKS CPV FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

OW100839 Hanoi VNA in English 0718 GMT 10 Feb 85

[Text] Hanoi, 10 Feb (VNA)--A meeting to celebrate the 55th anniversary of the Communist Party of Vietnam was held on 8 February in Havana.

It was presided over by Ladislao Gonzalez Carvajal, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, and Faure Chomon, Cuban ambassador to Vietnam.

Speaking at the meeting Ms. Melba Hernandez, director of the Cuba Research Institute of Asia and Oceania, said: "Over the past 55 years, the CPV has not only fulfilled the obligations of its nation but also has made a special contribution to the cause of the communist and revolutionary movement and national liberation in the world theoretically with political lessons and practically with their great struggles against imperialism, struggles that cost them much blood.

She noted that "The CPV is a symbol of our times. It has demonstrated that small countries like Vietnam and Cuba are fully capable of taking the first steps in making history, deciding their own future, and coping with and defeating the most powerful enemies."

Referring to the present situation, Ms. Hernandez said, "In the protracted war of aggression by the Chinese expansionists, the Vietnamese people are having to endure new sacrifices, but they have won new victories. Vietnam has truly become a bulwark against expansionism and hegemonism. To defend freedom, unity and socialism, the Vietnamese people once again are carrying out their noble internationalist obligations and making a considerable contribution to peace and stability in the region."

He expressed the unflagging support of the party, state and people of Cuba for Vietnam's correct and constructive stand aimed at reaching dialogue and peaceful solutions to the regional disputes, and reaffirmed Cuba's whole-hearted solidarity with the three Indochinese people's revolution.

CSO: 4200/505

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

PLO'S NAYIF HAWATIMAH GREETS LE DUAN, OTHERS

OW090835 Hanoi VNA in English 0748 GMT 9 Feb 85

[Text] Hanoi, 9 Feb (VNA)--Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, has sent his warmest greetings to Vietnamese party leaders on the 55th anniversary of the Communist Party of Vietnam (3 February).

The message addressed to General Secretary Le Duan and other leaders of the CPV said:

"We and the entire Palestinian people reserve our profound sentiments and admiration for the heroic struggle and great victories of the Vietnamese people under the leadership of their iron-willed revolutionary vanguard--the Communist Party of Vietnam. Vietnam's victory is forever an important inspiration to the people's struggles for independence and national liberation, a vivid example for the colonial people's struggle to overthrow the old colonialist regime on the worldwide scale, and opening a new horizon for the nations fighting for national liberation and social progress.

"On this occasion, we openly condemn all acts of aggression and sabotage against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and reaffirm our consistent support for the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea in their just struggle for national independence. We are determined to support the SRV's right to struggle in defence of her borders and territory, and for the maintenance of their revolutionary gains."

CSO: 4200/505

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

ANNIVERSARY OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS MARKED

OW091958 Hanoi VNA in English 1608 GMT 9 Feb 85

[Text] Hanoi, 9 Feb (VNA)--Film shows have been given at the friendship house here under the joint sponsorship of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples and the associations of friendship with Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, etc., to mark the 35th anniversary of the establishment of the diplomatic relations between Vietnam and other socialist countries.

Present on these occasions were representatives of the Foreign Ministry, the International Department of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, public offices and mass organizations.

Ambassadors or charges d'affaires a.i. of Czechoslovakia, Hungary, the GDR, Romania, Poland, Bulgaria, Albania and the People's Democratic Republic of Korea attended.

The Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples has cabled greetings to its counterparts in various socialist countries on this occasion.

CSO: 4200/505

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

MONGOLIAN RADIO CONDEMNS PRC ACTIONS TOWARD SRV

OW081600 Hanoi VNA in English 1524 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] Hanoi, 8 Feb (VNA)--The Mongolian National Radio in a commentary on 7 February condemned the Chinese foreign minister's belligerent threat of "teaching Vietnam another lesson" and his allegation that "Vietnam is engaged in armed provocations on the Sino-Vietnamese border."

After denouncing China's intensified war preparations, its escalation of armed attacks, infiltrations and armed provocations along its border with Vietnam, the commentary said that obviously China was increasing the tension at the border between the two countries.

The radio noted that "Beijing wants to use military strength to force Vietnam to go under, to give up its independent foreign policy and to sever its friendly ties with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries." "Beijing at the same time is seeking all means to punish Vietnam because Vietnam has helped the Kampuchean people overthrow the blood-thirsty Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime, its lackey." The commentary further said: "The Chinese authorities' adventurous schemes against Vietnam have invariably been put to failure by the Vietnamese people's courageous resistance. They wanted to teach Vietnam a lesson but they have themselves been taught a lesson," the commentary concluded.

CSO: 4200/505

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

PDRY, SAUDI PARTIES SEND MESSAGES TO LE DUAN

BK061639 Hanoi VNA in English 1445 GMT 6 Feb 85

[Text] Hanoi, 6 Feb (VNA)--In a message addressed to Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party CC, 'Ali Nasir Muhammads secretary general of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Yemen People's Democratic Republic, wrote:

"The glorious history and the matchless courage of the Vietnamese people, a nation that has given so many of their outstanding sons and daughters for the value of freedom, independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, is closely associated with the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam, an absolutely loyal defender of the Vietnamese working people's interests who has creatively applied the ideology of scientific socialism to the specific conditions of Vietnam."

In its message, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Saudi Arabia wrote: "The communists in Saudi Arabia admire and highly value the clear-sighted policy of the Communist Party of Vietnam which has led the Vietnamese people from one victory to another and conducted the most glorious war in our era, inflicting a devastating defeat on the imperialist leader.

"The image of the fighting and building Vietnamese is a shining example for all nations in the world. No force can break the will of nations."

"We take this opportunity to express our solidarity with you in the resistance to repeated aggressive moves of the Beijing authorities and their expansionist design against your country, and in the struggle against the imperialists and reactionaries' plots against Vietnam."

CSO: 4200/505

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND STANDS HAILED--The Australian Government has decided not to cooperate with the United States in launching various missile tests. According to reports from Sydney, the Australian prime minister recently said in Brussels, Belgium, that Australia will reverse its recent decision to let the United States use its territory to follow up results of Hawk missile testing. The report added that New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange has also announced that his country is firmly adhering to its stand of not allowing any nuclear-armed or (?-powered) U.S. ship to call at New Zealand ports. Public opinion contends that these positions of the Australian and New Zealand Governments have angered the United States. The Reagan administration has canceled U.S. participation in the ANZUS naval exercise scheduled for March of this year. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 7 Feb 85 BK]

DE DUC THO ATTENDS CONGRESS--A CPV delegation, headed by Comrade Le Duc Tho, has attended the 25th French Communist Party Congress, which opened on the morning of 6 February at the Sports Palace in Paris' suburban city of (Saint Rouen). [Text] [From the press review] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 8 Feb 85 OW]

CSO: 4209/211

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VU MAO WRITES NHAN DAN ARTICLE ON YOUTH WORK

OW040901 Hanoi VNA in English 0712 GMT 4 Feb 85

[*"The Communist Party: Organizer and Educator of Young Vietnamese Generations"*--VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi, 4 Feb (VNA)--"Our party, right after its founding, President Ho, gave special attention to leading the mobilization of the youth, considering it a strategic task," noted Vu Mao, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union in an article published in the daily NHAN DAN on 21 January in celebration of the 55th anniversary of the Communist Party of Vietnam (3 February).

Vu Mao wrote:

"In its resolution entitled 'Agitation of the Communist Youth' in October 1930 the Indochinese Communist Party, predecessor of the present Communist Party of Vietnam, pointed out that all party members must understand that 'the work of the Communist Youth League was as urgent and important as the party work.'

"This is because the Vietnamese youth has found in the party's ideal the bright future of the nation and of their own."

Today, the guideline for youth agitation set out by the Fifth Party Congress has encouraged the young generation of Vietnam to go in the van on all fronts, production, fighting, studying....

"In agriculture, the target of 19 million tons of rice this year is inspiring more than seven million members of the Communist Youth Union and other youth in the countryside to exert their creative abilities in the movements for intensive farming, building of high-yield rice fields, organizing competent specialized teams. Thousands of examples of courage have emerged in the combat against natural calamities. In industry, small industries and handicrafts, the movement to fulfill the plan ahead of schedule with high productivity, good quality and high economization is drawing millions of young workers. Many model collectives and individuals have emerged at various "communist youth" projects and at factories and construction sites such as

the Pha Lai Thermo-electric Power Plant, the Hoa Binh and Tri An hydro-electric power stations, the construction site of the Thang Long Bridge.

"In the distribution and circulation of goods, the youth has formed more purchase teams and 'youth stands' at state-run shops to achieve better state control of commodities, money, and the market and to combat more effectively against speculation and smuggling.

"Responding to the appeal of the party, millions of young communists and other youths are enthusiastically engaged in scientific research and the application of technical advances, contributing to overcoming shortages in energy, raw materials and equipment. The contests of skilled workers has helped to train tens of thousands of young skilled workers.

"In the defence of the nation's security and the maintenance of law and order, after defeating the two Chinese aggressive wars in the southwestern and northern border, the youth has initiated the movement 'for the frontline,' then the movement to ensure united action among the army, the security force and the local youth.

"The Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union has been step by step expanded and consolidated in the process. Since 1972 half a million union members have been admitted to the party during the campaign called 'All Union Members Participate in Building the Party.' In 1984 alone, the union presented 200,000 outstanding members as candidates for party membership. The past few years have seen many imaginative forms of training the youth according to the party's ideal. For instance, the movement called 'Following the Steps of National Heroes' aimed at inculcating the revolutionary tradition into the young generation has drawn over five million union members and more than ten million young pioneers in 40 provinces and cities.

In anticipation of the 12th International Youth and Students' Festival in Moscow, a program is afoot for further educating the youth in the spirit of solidarity among nations for peace and friendship, against imperialism and war. The party and the union pay particular attention to enhance the spirit of militant solidarity among the youth of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, and the friendship and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist community, making this a lever to arouse a nationwide movement for national construction and defence.

CSO: 4200/505

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VIETNAM PRESS DAY TO BE OBSERVED 21 JUNE ANNUALLY

BK110543 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] In compliance with a proposal of the Vietnam Journalists Association [VJA], the Secretariat of the party Central Committee has declared to observe the date of 21 June every year as Vietnam Press Day.

On 21 June 1925, the paper THANH NINE [YOUTH], founded by President Ho Chi Minh, published its first issue, marking the birth of the Vietnamese revolutionary press. To commemorate President Ho Chi Minh's meritorious service in founding Vietnam's revolutionary press, and to develop its fine tradition as well as to uphold its role in the present revolutionary cause of our people, the secretariat has agreed that Vietnam Press Day will come annually on 21 June. The day will provide an opportunity for strengthening the party leadership over the press, uphold the role of the press in society, heighten the responsibilities of journalists, enhance relations between journalists and readers, and so forth.

On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the publication of THANH NIEN, the first revolutionary paper of our country, the first Vietnam Press Day will be observed on 21 June 1985. The VJA and the editorial staffs of all publications throughout the country should celebrate Vietnam Press Day in a truly satisfactory, significant, and effective manner.

CSO: 4209/211

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

VAN TIEN DUNG VISITS EXHIBIT--Senior General Van Tien Dung, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and minister of national defense, recently viewed a painting-sculpture exhibit on the People's Armed Forces at the Van Ho Exhibition Center in Hanoi. [Text] [From the press review] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 9 Feb 85 OW]

CSO: 4209/211

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL ON MASTERY OF MOUNTAIN AREAS

BK070230 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 3 Feb 85

[4 February NHAN DAN editorial: "Exert Mastery in Hilly and Mountainous Areas"]

[Text] Three-fourths of our country's area consists of hills and mountains, which, with their considerable potential in water conservancy, hydroelectric power, and minerals and with their great ecological value, constitute very important forestry, agricultural, and industrial production zones providing raw materials for processing industry and export. They are the homes of many fraternal ethnic minority groups in the great family of the Vietnamese nation; they served as the bases of the revolution several times. Protection of the ecological system in the hilly and mountainous areas is a task of great significance for the preservation of water sources in the plains and for the protection of the nation's environment. The mountain areas also play a particularly important role in socioeconomic, national defense, and security. To develop the hilly and mountainous areas' economy is to exploit the strengths of a vast region of the homeland, which is an important strategic task in the national socioeconomic development strategy.

Under the party leadership and the socialist state management, the people of different nationalities in the hilly and mountainous areas have advanced step by step to master society, nature, and themselves, striving to make definite achievements toward economic transformation and development. The exploitative class has been abolished, new production relations have been established, and culture, education, and public health have been developed. The people of various nationalities are living in solidarity and equality and making worthy contributions to the cause of building and defending the socialist homeland.

Many newly emerging elements in the process of carrying out the two strategic tasks have proved the considerable potential of the mountainous areas. Past achievements have shown that, if correct methods of production are used, the hilly and mountainous areas will be able not only to produce enough for their own consumption, but also to bring into full play their own strengths so as to enrich the country and themselves and to successfully build a happy life for the people of various nationalities in the not-too-distant future.

Due to a failure to deeply understand and creatively apply the line of closely coordinating transformation with building according to the natural and

socioeconomic characteristics of each hilly and mountainous area, some localities, in carrying out collectivization in the past, have separated the state-run and collective sectors from the family sector and have been slow in introducing advanced technology into production work. For a long time they have failed to closely link labor in the hilly and mountainous areas with the objects of this labor--namely, the hills and forests--thereby driving the cooperatives into a situation wherein they have to practice the monoculture of rice, producing just enough for their own consumption, destroying forests, and detaching agriculture from forestry and production from circulation. For this reason, integration between the hilly and mountainous areas on the one hand and the urban centers and other areas in the rest of the country on the other has been slow in being achieved. In short, the three revolutions are still being restricted and separated from one another; the right to collective mastery of the people of various nationalities in the hilly and mountainous areas have not yet been developed strongly; the economy based on the agricultural, forestry, fishery, and industrial processing industries has developed slowly; the great potential and strengths of the hilly and mountainous areas have not yet been brought into full play; the forests have continued to be destroyed; production relations have not been stabilized; and the people of various nationalities still face many problems in their daily life.

Consolidating the agricultural, forestry, and fishery cooperatives and perfecting production relations in the hilly and mountainous areas together with simultaneously carrying out the three revolutions are an important task aimed at developing the system of socialist collective mastery in the hilly and mountainous areas and creating an (?aggregate) strength to fulfill the two strategic tasks. Various scientific and technical organs should direct their efforts toward research aimed at quickly introducing advanced technology into agricultural, forestry, and fishery production and processing industry in such a way as to suit the hilly and mountainous areas' economic structure. Communications, water conservancy, small-scale hydroelectric power and engineering projects, and agricultural and forestry product processing installations must be developed. The cooperatives in hilly and mountainous areas must be transformed into ones equipped with an agricultural-forestry-fishery or forestry-agricultural-fishery-industrial structure. It is necessary to put an end to the situation wherein attention is paid only to the ricefields while the forests and development of various branches and trades are neglected. Intensive cultivation must actually be carried out in agriculture and forestry.

The state-operated economic installations must be closely linked with those run by collectives, families, and individuals, and production must be coordinated with processing and circulation in each area and district. Importance must be attached to gain production to ensure on-the-spot logistics while bringing into full play the strengths of each area and district.

Application of the form of agricultural cooperativization in scattered areas is a task replete with difficulties. For this reason, we must have a really firm grasp of the motto of advancing from the lower to the higher level; we must apply flexible forms suited to the socioeconomic characteristics of each area; and we must overcome the tendency to go for formalism, which is marked by a preference for large-scale, but inefficient, organizations. We must

perfect the mechanism of product contracts with labor groups and laborers to make it suitable for the characteristics of the hilly and mountainous areas, avoiding both rigid imitations and the slackening of management.

Productivity, quality, and economic efficiency are the measure of the various concrete forms of productive and managerial organizations. In the present situation, completing the allocation of land and forests; reorganizing the cooperatives and state-run production installations by combining agriculture, forestry, and fishery; coordinating production with processing and with the development of various branches and trades; coordinating the reorganization of the peasantry with the building of suitable material and technical bases; enhancing the integration of the state-run production installations with those of the collectives, families, and individuals to create an aggregate strength; and flexibly applying various forms of economic organizations from the lower to the higher level--all these are important measures for developing production in the hilly and mountainous areas.

The hilly and mountainous areas are production zones that have many strengths but that are also hampered by numerous problems. For this reason, we should adopt a policy aimed at encouraging the collective economic sector and promoting socioeconomic development in these areas. Achieving the socioeconomic development in the hilly and mountainous areas is the responsibility of the entire party, armed forces, and people, especially the localities endowed with hills and mountains and the units stationed in hilly and mountainous areas.

The district is an important strategic unit in which to develop the people's right to collective mastery and to simultaneously carry out the three revolutions in the hilly and mountainous areas. Selecting and training a homogeneous contingent of cadres is a (?necessary) condition for carrying out broad and practical programs to perfect socialist production relations and to vigorously and steadily develop the hilly and mountainous areas' economy.

CSO: 4209/211

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

LOCALITIES FULFILLING 1984 SAVINGS PLAN COMMENDED

OW091035 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Tbxt] The chairman of the Council of Ministers on 6 February issued a message commending the following localities for outstandingly fulfilling the 1984 savings deposit plan: Ho Chi Minh City; Hanoi Municipality; Cuang Nam-Danang, Quang Ninh, Ha Son Binh, Binh Tri Thien, Hoang Lien Son, Nghia Binh, Gia Lai-Cong Tum, Ben Tre, and Tien Giang Provinces; Hoan Kiem District of Hanoi City; Precinct I of Ho Chi Minh City; Kim Mon District, Hai Hung Province; Nam Dinh City, Ha Nam Ninh Province; Danang City, Quang Nam-Danang Province; Xuan Loc District, Dong Nai Province; Qui Nhon City, Nghia Binh Province; Le Ninh District, Binh Tri Thien Province; Subward 10 of Precinct I, Ho Chi Minh City; Thinh Liet Village in Thanh Tri District, Hanoi City; Luu Kiem Village in Thuy Nguyen District, Haiphong City; Minh Tan Village in Kinh Mon District, Hai Hung Province; De Tham Village in Hoa An District, Quang Nam-Danang Province.

The Council of Ministers' chairman praised the cadres and personnel of the Socialist Savings Fund for actively carrying out propaganda-motivation work, properly serving the people in their savings deposits and withdrawals, and closely coordinating with the mass organizations within the Vietnam Fatherland Front in promoting the elders' movement to deposit savings in the Life Insurance Fund, the women's movement to deposit savings for our children's future, and the youth movement to deposit savings for the future of the country and youth.

The Council of Ministers' chairman urged the cadres and personnel of the Socialist Savings Fund and of the banking sector in general to develop their past achievements, while depending on the new interest rate policy promulgated by the Council of Ministers, to further boost capital mobilization among the people in order to make the socialist savings movement a really broad and deep mass movement throughout the entire country.

CSO: 4209/211

AGRICULTURE

HOANG LIEN SON BORDER PROVINCE DEVELOPS ECONOMY

OW110825 Hanoi VNA in English 0748 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Hanoi, 10 Feb (VNA)--Vietnam northwestern border province of Hoang Lien Son has recorded significant achievements in economic development and national defence in 1984, in spite of a long cold spell accompanied by falls of snow that caused considerable damage to crops and cattle.

In 1984, the province's food acreage increased by 1.2 percent over 1983, with an annual paddy yield of 5.34 tons per hectare, 0.24 tons more than in 1983, and a maize yield of 1.16 tons per hectare, up by 0.23 tons per hectare.

The province's food output in rice equivalent totalled 265,000 tons, up by at least three percent over its plan and four percent over 1983.

Nineteen hundred eighty-four was the peak year of food output in Hoang Lien Son. The province's acreage of tea, an important export product, was also expanded.

Last year, although the Chinese intensified their multi-faceted war of sabotage in the whole province, the normal life of the people in such border districts as Muong Khuong, Bat Xat and Bac Ha was maintained and security was preserved along the whole border of the province.

This year Hoang Lien Son focusses its efforts on food production, regarding it as its target number one. To obtain 275,000 metric tons of foodgrain in 1985, up four percent over 1984, the province is mobilizing the people to increase the number of high-yield rice fields, and intensify the cultivation of industrial crops, particularly to plant a further 700 hectares of tea and 1,000 hectares of cinnamon for export.

The province is trying to afforest 9,000 hectares of which 4,000 hectares will be planted by forestry camps and the other 5,000 hectares by the local people.

The province plans to export this year 450 tons of dry tea, 300 tons of cinnamon, 250 tons of canned fruit and 250 tons of medicinal herbs.

CSO: 4200/505

AGRICULTURE

ECONOMY DEVELOPS IN NORTHERN BORDER PROVINCES

OW100813 Hanoi VNA in English 0656 GMT 10 Feb 85

[Text] Hanoi, 10 Feb (VNA)--Vietnam's 6 mountain provinces of Quang Ninh, Cao Bang, Lang Son, Hoang Lien Son, Ha Tuyen and Lai Chau bordering on China have a great potential in agriculture, forestry, and industry.

Every year, this economic area supplies a considerable quantity of agricultural, forestry and special products as materials for industrial processing and export.

In recent years, together with achievements in defending the national borders, the people in the six northern border provinces have made considerable progress in food production, afforestation, short-term and long-term industrial crops growing, and planting special and medicinal herbs for export.

Last year, food output of these provinces increased by 35,000 tons, up 4.5 percent over 1983. The increments were 16 percent for Cao Bang Province, 4 percent for Hoang Lien Son and 0.8 percent for Ha Tuyen.

Ha Tuyen Province, in particular, fulfilled or even overfulfilled its planned total food output in 3 successive years (1982-84) by producing 15,000 tons more each year.

The output of some important crops and plants also increased: soya beans by 9 percent, groundnuts by 28 percent, and tobacco double compared with 1983. The herd of cattle increased by from 1.7 to 8 percent.

Afforested lands expanded to 16,800 hectares in 1984, 25.3 percent more than in 1983.

The output of crops and plants has risen thanks to the wide application of intensive farming crop rotation and double-cropping.

Hoang Lien Son was the first mountain province in Vietnam to have obtained the per hectare rice yield of 5 tons in 1983, and 5.22 tons in 1984. In some exceptional cases, Van Yen, Bat Xat and Tran Yen Districts and Lao Cai Town achieved from 5.4 to 6.8 tons of rice per hectare per year.

In 1984, Ha Tuyen Province had 100 co-operatives which produced from 5 to 8.4 tons of rice per hectare, as against 30 production units with yields of 5 to 6.5 in 1982.

Per hectare maize yield averages from 1.4 to 1.6 tons per crop, but 6 co-ops produced from 7 to 8.4 tons per hectare. Last year, 6 districts and towns of the province obtained a per hectare rice yield of from 5.038 to 6.8 tons.

In 1984 Vietnam met with great difficulties resulting from natural disasters and enemy destruction, but it was a year in which the six northern border provinces obtained great and all-round achievements in food production and in growing plants and herbs for export and livestock breeding.

All the six provinces have made progress in the restoration and stabilization of the local people's life, boosting production in each area and on the district scale, combining the development of agriculture and forestry, applying intensive farming and specialized cultivation, closely associating production with processing and distribution, all these activities aim at serving the two strategic tasks of national construction and defence.

A few years ago, highland districts still depended on state food relief, receiving hundreds and even thousands of tons. Now they have become self-sufficient in food. Last year, some highland districts surpassed their quotas for food procurement to the state as well as for farm and forestry products, others have established economic relations with one another to build the district economy, thus establishing logistic bases in the service of national defence.

More and more ethnic minorities have settled for sedentary life and built new economic zones. The armed forces have, on the one hand, done well in protecting the population in border areas and maintaining their normal production activities, and on the other hand, effectively carried out production in each army unit, improving the combatants' life.

The party secretariat instructions and the new state economic policy towards mountain areas, especially towards the six northern border provinces, have brought great results in achieving self-sufficiency in food, in the development of forestry and in building an agro-forestry economic structure.

CSO: 4200/505

AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY URGES BETTER CARE FOR CATTLE

OW081055 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] The Ministry of Agriculture has just issued a notice, which reads: In implementing the Ministry of Agriculture's directive No 22 on cares for and the protection of buffalo and cattle during the 1984-85 winter-spring season, many provinces have applied concrete policies and measures to protect their buffalo and cattle populations. Nearly all localities have categorized their buffalo and cattle populations, and have worked out plans to care for them and utilize their draft power.

In those areas where animal feed is lacking, corn has been sown densely, to be used as fodder for buffalo and cattle during the field work season. Some areas have also earmarked part of their livestock's feed to more efficiently feed their buffalo and cattle.

Besides ensuring sufficient feed for buffalo, and workload commensurate to their health conditions, localities have paid timely attention to preventing and controlling epizootics, and taking measures to prevent recurrences of opizootics in certain areas.

In order to minimize the death rate of buffalo and cattle in the coming period, the Ministry of Agriculture reminds all localities to do a good job in performing such major tasks as regularly sending cadres to control and supervise the work of cooperatives in successfully caring for their buffalo and cattle; re-checking feed resources and working out, if necessary, plans for supplementary green-vegetation feed; reserving some food to more sufficiently feed the buffalo and cattle that do mush fieldwork; directing cooperatives to assign the management of and care for buffalo and cattle to those who tend and use the animals; organizing periodic competitions on buffalo categorization; commanding in a timely manner, and awarding, good buffalo keepers; completing vaccinations by the end of February; and stamping out the lingering epizootic pockets in some areas.

CSO: 4209/211

END